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WEST, PRC MOVES HINDER GENEVA ARMS TALKS

LD111920 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Geneva, 11 Jan, TASS -- Talks in the framework of the Disarmament Committee to work out an all-embracing programme of disarmament resumed today in the Palace of Nations. The decision on the working out of this programme was adopted by the First Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Disarmament in 1978.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries take an active part in the talks to work out an all-embracing programme. Speaking at the first meeting of the resumed talks, the USSR representative at the Disarmament Committee Viktor Israelyan said the Soviet delegation has always been proceeding from the view that the problem of arms limitation and disarmament is the most burning problem of the present time. Much will depend in the international politics on how successfully it will be decided. The Soviet Union jointly with other countries of the socialist community is exerting every effort so that the all-embracing programme of disarmament should include concrete tangible measures, so that its implementation should lead to the attainment of general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

Delegations of non-aligned countries, members of the Disarmament Committee, take an active part in the resumed talks. They submitted a number of working documents which on the whole meet the tasks of imparting a constructive nature to the programme that is being worked out. Their proposals in the main coincide with the proposals of socialist countries.

But the attitude of delegations of imperialists states and China at these talks, too, is not constructive. They are trying to avoid working out a programme of concrete measures and resort to generalized deliberations, are trying to attach a number of preliminary conditions to measures on disarmament, to link them with matters that have nothing to do with matters of disarmament.

The talks in Geneva on the working out of the all-embracing programme of disarmament are expected to last till mid-April.

Vishnevskiy on Soviet Stance

PM051053 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 December carries on page 4, under the headline "The Way to a Nuclear-Free Europe," the 2,100-word text of a S. Vishnevskiy article. After recalling the successive Soviet public stances on the issue of cruise and Pershing deployment in Europe since fall 1979, Vishnevskiy focuses on Brezhnev's 23 November speech in Bonn, identifying three "main features" in it: first, the fact that the USSR "substantially expanded the moratorium proposal by expressing the readiness -- given the other side's agreement -- to reduce unilaterally a certain part of its medium-range nuclear arams in the European part of the USSR," which "indicates clearly that a moratorium does not mean enshrining the present level" of these arms; second, the USSR's intention of advocating at the Geneva talks a "radical reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe," including UK and French forces; and third, the USSR's readiness "to reach agreement on the total abandonment by both sides -- West and East -- of all types of medium-range nuclear weapons trained on targets in Europe" as a step on the way to a nuclear-free Europe.

ZAMYATIN INTERVIEWED ON SALT, MBFR, POLAND

LD311246 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 31 Dec, TASS -- In 1982 the Soviet Union "is prepared to advance in such areas that are decisive for peace and disarmament as the limitation of strategic offensive arsenals and the medium-range missile potential in Europe," said Leonid Zamyatin, head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

In an interview published in the New Year's issue of the MOSCOW NEWS weekly, Leonid Zamyatin said that there were three key questions for the new year: What is to be done about medium-range weapons in Europe, how to carry on the SALT process, and how to break the deadlock at the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe.

The solution of these problems "would go a long way to determine the shape of East-West relations and the direction of world development as a whole," Leonid Zamyatin said.

Summing up the results of 1981, Leonid Zamyatin said that the 26th Congress of the CPSU has had a decisive impact on world affairs. "The peace programme put forward by Leonid Brezhnev on behalf of our party and the Soviet state has shown that saving mankind from the horrors of war in our time is not a utopia but a real perspective, a goal which could only be achieved by the joint efforts of nations, statesmen and politicians."

Leonid Zamyatin described Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG as part of the effort to implement that programme. "The results of the visit, in the present day conditions, take on particular significance both for the development of Soviet-West German ties and for the entire spectrum of East-West relations."

In reply to the question about a possibility of a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, Leonid Zamyatin said that the Soviet Union "has always favoured dialogue with the USA at any level."

"We are in favour of honest and constructive negotiations with the USA, for a search towards mutually acceptable solutions on practically all the major problems between us. For such powers as the Soviet Union and the USA there can be no other basis of relations with each other than complete equality and strict observance of the principle of equal security, each other's legitimate interests and mutual benefit," Leonid Zamyatin said.

He expressed regret over statements coming from Washington to the effect that the United States and the Soviet Union should in their relations 'act on different waves.' Leonid Zamyatin drew attention to the Christmas message of the U.S. President which proclaims a policy of interference in the internal affairs of Poland. "Is that permissible in relations between sovereign states? Is it not a violation of international norms and of the Helsinki Final Act even though an attempt was made in the message to construe it so as to conceal the U.S. interference? The situation in Poland is a Polish question and it will be resolved by the Poles themselves," Leonid Zamyatin stressed.

COMPARISON: BREZHNEV-VATICAN ACADEMICIANS' TALK

Comparison of the Moscow TASS English item published in the 15 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA 1, entitled "Brezhnev, Vatican Academicians on Nuclear War," with the TASS report carried by Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 December, page 1, reveals the following variations:

Second paragraph, line one reads: ...that Soviet foreign policy has always been and is dominated by concern for safeguarding peace....

Second paragraph, last line reads: ...the more consciously millions of people will work to achieve this objective.

Paragraph five, penultimate line reads: ...attains these objectives also at its talks with the United States in Geneva.

PRAVDA adds the following at the end of the last paragraph:

The following took part in it -- Academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences Ye.I. Chazov, chairman of the Soviet Committee of Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War; Academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences N.P. Bochkov, deputy chairman of that committee; and A.M. Aleksandrov, assistant to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

CEMA COUNTRIES BENEFIT FROM ENERGY COOPERATION

Coping With Problems

LD190630 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The 1980's have inherited many problems from the previous decade. One is the energy problem. Let us have a look at how it's being solved in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, partners in the CEMA.

Energy is regarded as the foundation of the economy. The Soviet Union's economic edifice rests on a firm foundation. The Soviet Union has diverse energy resources and above all, oil, gas and coal. The fuel and energy balance of the majority of European countries look somewhat different. Romania, a member of the council, extracts a considerable amount of oil. In other countries coal is the main energy source. They satisfy their energy needs independently (?by) 75 percent. The rest comes from the Soviet Union in accordance with a long-range energy program worked out by the council.

The program provides for a further development of a unified power grid of the socialist countries and it supplies the member-countries with electricity. Petr Neporozhniy, minister of energy and electrification of USSR, gave details about the system at a news conference. Today the unified energy system of the European member-countries of the CEMA and the USSR produce more than 20 percent of the world's electricity output. By pooling their energy resources the socialist countries can more successfully tackle their main economic problems. As Leonid Brezhnev stressed at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, despite the not-so-favorable past few years for the economies of some socialist countries, the rate of economic growth of the CEMA member-countries during the last decade was twice as fast as the developed capitalist countries. The member-countries remain the most dynamically developing group of countries in the world.

Soviet Exports

LD251506 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Dec, TASS -- In the current five-year period the export of Soviet energy resources to the CMEA countries in terms of conventional fuel will increase by 20 percent, writes MOSCOW NEWS. The USSR supplies these countries with fuel and raw materials at prices below the world average. This substantially mitigrates the unfavourable impact of the world energy and raw material crises on the economy of the socialist countries.

In exchange for its goods the Soviet Union will import from the CMEA countries more than 60 billion roubles' worth of industrial equipment and over 40 billion roubles' worth of consumer goods.

An important line of cooperation is the joint construction of large-scale industrial projects. During the previous five-year plan period the CMEA members built the Soyuz gas pipeline, the Kiembay asbestos and the Ust-Ilim pulp-and-paper combines. The output of these installations is already supplied by the Soviet Union to countries which took part in their construction. The volume of deliveries exceeds 2 billion transferable roubles a year.

The following are the projects of the current five-year period: The Khmelnitkiy atomic power station and the Krivoy Rog iron ore combine in the USSR, sugarcane and citrus plantations and nickel works in Cuba, and fodder-production facilities in Mongolia.

The USSR's cooperation within the CMEA framework is facilitated by the balanced implementation of the comprehensive programme of socialist economic integration. By supplying goods to each other the CMEA countries meet a large part of their requirements for plant and equipment, oil and iron ore, as well as consumer goods.

At the latest, the 61st session of the CMEA Standing Commission on Foreign Trade in Moscow, an analysis was made of the new opportunities offered by the intergovernmental long-term trade agreements for 1981-1985. Provision has been made, for instance, for a vast programme of mutual deliveries of plant and equipment, industrial raw materials, fuels, chemical products, and consumer goods.

Increase in Soviet Exports

LD111818 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Excerpts] In the 5 years ending in 1985, the Soviet Union is to increase by one-third the delivery of electricity, fuel and raw materials to its partners on the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The Soviet Union will supply its partners with 80 million tons of oil at prices much lower than those on the world market. The export of Soviet gas will also grow.

CEMA COMMITTEE VIEWS ROBOTS, ENERGY COOPERATION

PM290943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] TASS -- The 24th session of the CEMA Committee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation took place in Moscow 10 and 11 December.

It examined the progress made in the implementation of the measures to fulfill the instructions of the 35th sitting of the CEMA session and the 101st session of the council's Executive Committee.

The committee devoted particular attention to the examination of concrete measures relating to the development and organization, on the basis of unified subassemblies and components, of specialized and cooperative production of automatic manipulators with program controls (industrial robots) destined for use in various sectors of the national economy, as well as questions relating to the development and extensive use of microprocessors in the national economies of the CEMA member countries.

Questions relating to scientific and technical cooperation in the field of fuel and energy problems and the chemical industry were discussed. In particular, the committee examined the progress of the development of a prediction of the solution of the fuel and energy problems that will arise between now and the year 2000, as well as proposals relating to the organization of cooperation in the implementation of new technical decisions designed to secure a significant increase in the volume and cheapness of the use of solar, chemical, wind and geothermal energy in the national economies of CEMA member countries.

A number of other matters were also examined and appropriate resolutions adopted.

The committee session took place in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding and constructive, comradely cooperation.

CEMA AGRICULTURE BODY SESSION RESULTS REPORTED

PM291147 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by V. Solovyev under the rubric "Rungs of Integration": "For a Common Purpose"]

[Text] Outside the windows of the tall CEMA building on Kalinin Avenue in Moscow it was already well into the evening when the delegates entered the hall for the last session in the 4-day meeting. The tables were decked with miniature national flags. There were 12 -- one for each delegation. The delegations took their seats. They were from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia (which participated in the meeting's work under an agreement between CEMA and the Yugoslav Government) and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, whose representatives came to Moscow as observers.

After a brief opening speech session Chairman A. Pe[illegible]tkov -- chairman of the Bulgarian National Agrarian-Industrial Union -- submitted the [illegible]e final document for the delegations' approval. "Any comments? No... passed unanimously[illegible]!" The delegation leaders signed the protocol which will determine the shape of the acti[illegible]vity of tens and hundreds of departments and organizations and thousands of specialist[illegible]s in the immediate future.

So the 55th session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Cooperation in the Agricultural Sphere ended in a businesslike manner, without unne[illegible]cessary talk. A little later Comrade A. Petkov, who is also chairman of the standing co[illegible]mission, told a SELSKAYA ZHIZN correspondent: "The session's work as a whole was cha[illegible]acterized by a creative spirit, a constructive approach to the problems being tackle[illegible], and complete unanimity. This all stemmed from the character of the matters under di[illegible]cussion. We were elaborating comprehensive measures on CEMA countries' cooperation to [illegible]ensure maximum supplies of food for the population and raw materials for industry. Thi[illegible]s is exceedingly complex and creative work. And what is particularly important, it is de[illegible]dicated exclusively to what is the supreme goal for all of us -- concern for people's welfare."

The entire session confirmed once again that the c[illegible]mmission is organizing its work successfully in full accord with the task announced when [illegible]t was formed: to contribute to the expansion and deepening of economic and scientific [illegible]and technical ties on questions of agriculture and forestry and to improve the intern[illegible]itional division of labor in order to accelerate technical progress and satisfy as fully [illegible]as possible the requirements of the CEMA countries' national economies for foodstuffs [illegible]and raw materials. Here are some of the problems discussed at the session: Mechanizati[illegible]on, electrification and automation of production processes in farming and livestock rais[illegible]ing; identification of new and additional sources of energy; resources for the utilization of [illegible] agricultural waste; multifaceted international specialization and collaboration in [illegible]the production of equipment and instruments for resting, repairing and servicing agricul[illegible]tural equipment, and some other matters.

The further intensification and industrialization of [illegible] agriculture is the [illegible] way of developing and increasing output. The CEMA countries' a[illegible]chievements on this path are convincingly illustrated by the fact that the socialist commun[illegible]ity countries, in which around 10 percent of the world's population live, now produce around [illegible] one-third of the world's agricultural output. Not stopping at the indicators that have [illegible]been achieved, the socialist countries' farmers are focusing their efforts on such areas as developing cooperation in improving the quality of agricultural produce, providing agriculture with modern, highly productive equipment, mineral fertilizers and chemical plant protection agents and so forth. Much attention is being devoted to reducing grain losses during harvesting, transportation and processing.

It is worth dwelling on the forms of developing cooperation. In the first place, it will develop through the expansion of reciprocal deliveries of the products in which the particular countries are specializing. Moreover, scientists' and specialists' symposiums and conferences on pertinent problems will be held in the different countries. Information on interesting problems will be exchanged both via CEMA and between various interested countries. There will be direct exchanges of specialists. As far as technical questions are concerned, international trials of agricultural and forestry machinery will continue. Six countries will test the Bulgarian Murgash 54M tractor with its complete set of machinery, four countries will test the Soviet KSK-100 silage-harvesting combine, and so forth.

The socialist countries' agricultural workers have many tasks. They were all posed at the congresses of the CEMA countries' communist and workers parties and at the 35th CEMA session. The precise purpose of the work of the CEMA Standing Commission on Cooperation in the Agricultural Sphere is to fulfill them.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW ON U.S. ATTEMPTS IN POLAND

U.S. Attempt To 'Exploit'

PM111553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 82 p 4

[Boris Kotov "International Review"]

[Excerpt] Struggling for Peace Is Broadening

A notable feature of the first days of the new year is the continuing development of the mass antiwar movement throughout the world -- a movement drawing more and more new supporters into its ranks. They include people of the most diverse political views, social origins and religious beliefs. They are driven to vigorous actions in defense of peace not by the mythical "hand of Moscow," as transatlantic propaganda is vainly trying to persuade the public, but by profound alarm for the destiny of human civilization, over which the evil will of a handful of militarists has hung a nuclear ax.

An understanding of this indisputable fact is being demonstrated by people far removed from communist ideology. Here are a few recent examples.

The U.S. historian and diplomat G. Kennan: "The intensification of the antinuclear and antiwar movement in the United States and Western Europe is the most striking phenomenon of the early eighties. All this is making an even greater impression because it is taking place for the most part spontaneously.... It is futile to try, as some governments are doing, to hang the label "communist-inspired" on the antiwar demonstrations. To a considerable extent this movement is a reaction to the negative and hopeless nature of the cold war policy pursued by the United States, a policy which, to all appearances, leads only to the intensification of tension and nuclear danger."

P. Hermes, FRG ambassador to the United States: "It would be an oversimplification to believe the entire movement for peace in Europe as a whole is an anti-U.S. movement inspired by the communists."

Lord Brockway, a member of the House of Lords and an eminent British politician and public figure: "The peace champions' movement is gaining increasing strength; it is being joined by political parties, trade unions, church members and millions of ordinary people. They are aware that a further arms race, still more a nuclear arms race, increases the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear war in which civilization itself will perish."

And here is an admittedly one-sided by nonetheless characteristic testimony from the bourgeois West German newspaper KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER: "The leadership of the peace movement in the United States is being joined by bishops who some people previously expected would sooner bless any new arms system. In 1982 Reagan will be unable simply to disregard the new trends."

Yes, official Washington will ultimately have to heed the voice of reason and take into account the will of millions and millions of fighters for peace both in its own country and beyond. For there is no alternative that is at all acceptable to the peoples other than the relaxation of international tension, peaceful coexistence and disarmament.

That is why the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and the USSR's major peace initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhenv during his November visit to the FRG are enjoying such vigorous, widespread and ever-growing support from the international publ[illegible].

The peoples see in them a genuine way toward establishing lasting peace both in Europe and throughout the world. The stream of reports testifying to the peace-loving forces' persistent struggle to implement the Soviet initiatives is continuing to come in from all corners of the world.

A WPC bureau session was held in Copenhagen this week. Taking part in its work were over 120 representatives of 80 states. Those taking part resolutely came out in support of the USSR's peace initiatives and called for the prevention of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe.

Desire for Crisis

Washington, however, is as yet still very far from changing its mind. On the contrary, the Reagan administration, pushed by the militarist circles of "big business" which are dreaming of a "pax Americana" and of the rebirth of the world hgeemony of U.S. imperialism, is augmenting its political steps and actions that are fraught with the risk of a further dangerous aggravation of the international situation. Proof of this lies in the provocative campaign inflated in the West around the events in Poland.

Last week this campaign developed into attempts by U.S. diplomacy to gain official support from the West European states for Washington's policy of open interference in Poland's internal affairs and for the discriminatory measures and various sanctions unilaterally announced by President Reagan against Poland and the Soviet Union. The crude pressure on the allies "tightening the NATO screws," as one Western newspaper put it, has to a certain extent done its job.

A session of the foreign ministers of the 10 EEC countries held in Brussels 4 January adopted a communique impudently interpreting Poland's internal political problems in a spirit which suited the White House. Flouting the UN Charter and the most important provisions of the Helsinki Final Act demanding respect for each state's sovereign rights, those taking part in the Brussels session even made "suggestions" to the Polish authorities regarding the objectives which they should pursue in their activity. The gist of the communique's insolent "advice" comes down to granting freedom to those who have tried by every means to plunge Poland into economic devastation and chaos and who, with support from the West's antisocialist centers and special services, sought to undermine the Polish socialist state. Similar imperialist "demands" which the NATO bloc is making on Poland were set forth in the joint communique published after the 5 January Washingting meeting between U.S. President Reagan and FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt.

But why, nevertheless, are irritation and dejection prevailing in Washington? Is it not because profound contradictions are also making themselves felt among the Western allies? After all, at the Brussels session and the Washington meeting the West Europeans unambiguously refused to associate themselves with the trade "sanctions" imposed by the U.S. President against Poland and the USSR and the policy of freezing and curtailing business cooperation with them.

Greece dealt the transatlantic conductors an unexpected and most palpable blow. It repudiated the Brussels communique because of its disagreement with a number of this document's clauses containing attacks against the USSR and the other socialist countries. The Greek deputy foreign minister who signed the communique in contravention of government instructions has been dismissed.

An increasing number of people both in West Europe and the United States itself are beginning to realize with profound alarm that the U.S. hawks are trying to exploit the "Polish issue" artificially to create an international crisis under cover of which it would be easier to implement their plans to pursue the arms race with a view to disrupting the strategic equilibrium prevailing in the world and to achieve nuclear superiority and bury detente. "Reagan's policy is not simply arrogant," the Dutch newspaper HET VRIJE VOLK writes, "it is above all dangerous."

IZVESTIYA ON U.S. ADVICE TO DEVELOPING NATIONS

LD082108 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jan (TASS) -- Washington's advice to the developing countries to "open up markets" for major capitalist countries "guarantees 'dependable growth' only to American monopolies," IZVESTIYA writes today. The newspaper comments on a section of the White House's report, published the other day, about the results of the U.S. administration's activities in [words indistinct] the developing countries in this report to improve the climate for private investment.

"The developing countries justly believe that their economic progress can be guaranteed by the establishment of a new world economic order on the basis of equality and the abolition of discrimination and dominance of transnational corporations. Meanwhile, what they are actually offered is to encourage the anarchy of the 'free market' where competitors are at each other's throats and where the strong trample upon the weak, and also to remove all barriers to the Western corporations, enabling them to participate in that battle. One does not have to be particularly perspicacious to understand who will gain the upper hand and what will remain of the national economies of the countries which will make use of Washington's recipes."

TASS ATTACKS U.S. POSITION IN UN ON ISRAEL

LD081815 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] New York, 8 Jan (TASS) -- The United States is doing its utmost to hamper the adoption by the U.N. Security Council of a resolution providing for the imposition of effective sanctions against the Israeli aggressors who impudently announced the annexation of the Golan Heights.

Counting on support for its obstructionist stand on the part of Britain, France and Japan, but mindful of the fact that this is not enough with the present distribution of votes at the Security Council, the United States is vigorously "twisting the arms" of the delegates of Spain, Zaire and some other countries -- non-permanent members of the Security Council, trying to compel them to vote against the resolution or at least to abstain from voting.

The U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Jeanne Kirkpatrick, demogogically declared that Washington does not regard mandatory sanctions as an "effective measure". Such is the U.S. national policy on a global scale, she asserted.

It is being pointed out in the U.N. circles in this connection that such declarations lay bare the utter hypocrisy of the U.S. administration. It is being recalled here that when it suits Washington's selfish interests, it resorts without a second thought to various sanctions and discriminatory measures even if they are unlawful and condemned by the world community. This was clearly demonstrated by the position of the U.S. administration during the Moscow olympics when it brought crude pressure to bear on other countries and blackmailed them. This is being repeated at present, when the U.S. President, with the help of open pressure, is trying to make its allies join its discriminatory actions in connection with the developments in Poland.

The present U.S. tactics confirm that it is not in Tel Aviv but rather in Washington that one must look for the causes of Israel's impudent disregard for generally recognised norms of international law. It is the Reagan Administration which, having concluded a "strategic cooperation" agreement with Tel Aviv, encouraged it to continue and expand aggression and plunder against Arab states.

This idea is being emphasised by representatives of the Middle East and other developing countries who strongly denounce at the Security Council both the Israeli aggressors and their Washington patrons.

The Security Council is continuing the discussion of the question of the annexation of the Golan Heights.

USSR ENVOY INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST, AGFHAN ISSUES

GF070910 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 5 Jan 82 p 9

[Interview granted by Soviet Ambassador Nikolay Nikolayevich Sikachev to AL-ANBA' correspondent Fatimah Mansur in Kuwait in the "New Year"]

[Excerpts] [Question] How do you view a solution of the Middle East crisis, and how do you envisage the Soviet Union's role in the peace process?

[Answer] The last 3 years proved that unilateral bargains to resolve the dispute led the parties participating in them into a very complex situation. New forms of Camp David will be unable to save them. The time is ripe for peace to be achieved through the participation of other parties. We, on our side, emphasize the Soviet Government's readiness to cooperate with all those who uphold principles and values of justice and with those who seek durable peace in the region. This was emphasized by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in a speech in November.

I would like to add one thing: The deteriorating situation in the region does not serve the interests of its people. We are aware of the menaces resulting from Israel's decision to extend legislative authority over the Golan Heights, which were occupied in 1967.

In the Soviet Union's view, this decision is an attempt to annex Syrian land, and it is an overt and blatant violation of all Security Council resolutions on the Middle East. The Soviet Union strongly condemns Israel's expansionist attempts at other people's expense. It also reiterates its solidarity with Syria and the other Arab countries.

[Question] How does the Soviet Union view the situation in the Gulf region? Does it expect any threat to the security of the Gulf countries?

[Answer] On 11 December 1980, the Soviet Union--via President Brezhnev in his speech to the Indian Parliament--proposed the principle of peace and security for the Gulf region. On the other side, other countries treat the Gulf as "a region of vital interests" and have announced their willingness to use all necessary means, including military force, if any foreign power attempts to control the Gulf.

You also recall the media lies on the need to defend the sources of oil. The stand of the countries of the region was expressed by Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, al-Jabir as-Sabah who said: "Against whom do they want to defend us? Who is occupying us? We did not ask anyone to defend us."

The Soviet Union's stand on this issue is very well known. It emanates from the policy which the Soviet Government has continuously upheld based on the fact that neither the size strength, nor resources of any country authorize it to impose its will on other countries through force. No country is authorized to declare any part of the world to be within its area of vital interests. We reject the Rapid Deployment Force. The Gulf people have to live in peace, away from international confrontations. We also seek to establish identical relations with all Gulf countries.

[Answer] Two years ago the Soviet Union dispatched limited forces to Afghanistan at the Afghan Government's request. Our stand on the Afghan issue is crystal clear. So long as there is foreign intervention, our troops will remain in Afghanistan. This, of course, is up to the Afghan Government, which represents the Afghan people.

The Soviet Union is seeking a peaceful solution to the Afghan people's problem. During my dialogue with you, I stated that this solution must be achieved through joint efforts. I believe the year 1982 will witness the basic foundation necessary for establishing peaceful coexistence.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON 'INTERSPUTNIK' SYSTEM

PM071129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 81 p 4

[Special correspondent L. Chausov report: "Visiting the Space Communications Men; Intersputnik's Peaceful Orbits"]

[Text] Dubna, Moskovskaya Oblast -- It is as though a giant's hand has tipped toward the sky the great silver-white antenna dishes. All round the clock "Dubna," the ground-based space communication station, "talks" with the Stationary-4 satellite. The international exchange of information with many similar stations abroad takes place via the satellite.

...With station chief V. Okhrimenki I enter Dubna's holy of holies -- the control center. Electronic equipment fills the room. Panels ranged along the walls are stuffed with it. Computers perform urgent tasks, the color television monitor screens shine and indicator lamps flash. People's faces show concentration. The next communications session starts soon.

Duty specialist V. Mochalov presses a button, and along the space "cable" a question goes out over thousands of kilometers to ascertain whether the international television broadcasting bridges are ready. The sister stations -- Bulgaria's Shipka, Hungary's Balaton, Pilon from the GDR, Cuba's Caribe, Poland's Psary, Czechoslovakia's Sedlec, Algeria's (Lakhdarya) -- respond in Russian, the system's working language.

"Our station does not operate for television alone," V. Okhrimenko explains, "we also provide high-quality telephone communications and transmit telegraph, phototelegraphic, radio and other signals."

As though in confirmation of these words a telex machine begins to tap out a message. I watch a strange phrase being repeated on the emerging tape: "Once upon a time a citrus tree lived in the southern dishes, but it was a phony copy." A smile from Chief Engineer R. Kalkamanov dispels my puzzlement. It transpires that this joke password serves to check technical readiness for telegraphic information transmission.

The Dubna antennae, listening to space attentively, have been focused on a remote spot over the Atlantic. And although they seem immobile, they are constantly "tracking" a satellite of the Gorizont series. Launched by a Soviet rocket into geostationary orbit close to the line of the equator, the satellite seems to "hang" over the surface of the planet, providing reliable communications.

The space communications mens's duty shift is working harmoniously at the control panels. Operator A. Nazarov and Engineer L. Volkov are engrossed. Each time they go with their comrades to take up their peaceful work stint, they know that they have in their hands good, capable equipment which brings continents closer, facilitates human communications, and benefits the peoples' mutual understanding and cooperation.

Before my trip to Dubna I talked with G. Kudryavtsev, USSR first deputy minister of communications. He told me that the agreement on setting up the prestigious Intersputnik international organization, incorporating the ramified communications system of which Dubna is a part, was signed in Moscow in 1971 by representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR.

Subsequently a number of other countries joined Intersputnik. The organization is open, and any state wanting to make peaceful use of space may become a member.

A council including a representative from each member of the organization guides the course of affairs. The council's decisions are implemented by the Intersputnik Directorate. In the comfortable premises near Smolensk Square in Moscow where this "nerve center" is located I met with representatives of the fraternal countries. Zdenek Chalupsky (CSSR), an adviser to the directorate, described his participation in the work of the council's 10th session held in Brno recently. It summed up the results of the 10 years of successful collaboration between the space communications men and outlined prospects for its intensification. Intersputnik's popularity is borne out by the constant increase in its membership. Just recently Afghanistan, Vietnam and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen have acceded to the agreement. Laos and Singapore are now applying to join the organization....

Intersputnik's varied contacts are strengthening. Thus, agreements have been concluded with the international radio and television organization and with Intercosmos. Intersputnik is taking an interested part in the preparation of a world conference on the peaceful use of space, scheduled for 1982 in Vienna.

The system worked well during the 1980 Olympics. At that time it enabled over 30 countries on all continents to receive from Moscow broadcasts totaling 2,000 hours. On the agenda is the expansion of the zones it serves, the creation of more efficient ground stations, and the introduction of progressive types of channel feeding equipment. This was described by Cuban operations specialist Roberto Valdez Darias. He recalled the enthusiasm with which people in the Republic of Cuba greeted the first direct transmission from the USSR on 7 November 1973, when his fellow countrymen witnessed the parade and working people's demonstrations in Red Square. Since then the people of the freedom island, despite the vast distances separating Cuba from the other socialist countries, have been even more clearly aware of their membership in the socialist community family of peoples.

Pham Van (Dyung), a science and technology expert from Vietnam, described how the ("Lotos") establishment, constructed with the Soviet Union's technical assistance, was linked up to the network of ground-based stations. This station now ensures reliable communications with the fraternal states. That is particularly valuable under conditions when the Beijing hegemonists are trying to disrupt the SRV's contacts with other countries and to isolate the republic from the world community, the Vietnamese comrade observed.

The specialists shared their plans for esablishing satellite communications between Vietnam and Cuba, relaying the signals via the "Dubna" and "Vladimir" stations. They discussed the details of an interesting international project, "Dubna-O." Within its framework the socialist countries are constructing by their joint efforts a scientific center to study the use of new frequencies in space communications.

Work in which French scientists are taking part is being carried out through the Intercosmos program. In Dubna I saw computer installation specialists from the "Robotron" combine (GDR) working on an installation. I watched the installation of equipment produced in the CEMA countries making it possible to expand information exchange considerably, improve the quality of transmissions and reduce energy consumption.

...These are the present-day business and concerns of Intersputnik, which recently celebrated its 10th anniversary. Whichever employee of this prestigious organization you meet, you note that each one understands the importance of the work in which he is involved. He takes pride in his colleagues' successes. He hopes for progress in the space communications so necessary to people, and he is confident that the future belongs to the peaceful use of space, which is already served reliably today by the Intersputnik orbits.

'THREAT' PRETEXT FOR U.S. CHEMICAL WARFARE STEPS

LD081626 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 8 Jan 82

[By TASS correspondent Vladimir Reshetilov]

[Text] New York, 8 Jan, TASS -- Pentagon strategy makers are spurring preparations for chemical and germ warfare under the pretext of "a Soviet military threat."

James Wade, deputy under secretary of defence, publicly urged an accelerated chemical re-armament of the U.S. Army to give it the capability of waging a large-scale chemical war against the Warsaw Treaty countries. Speaking in an interview with the ARMED FORCES JOURNAL, Wade made it clear that practical steps in this direction are already being made. He disclosed that a decision would be taken in the near future to start large-scale production of the latest binary chemical shells. The U.S. Congress has already allocated $20 million as an initial layout for the purpose. The money will go to build a factory in Pine Bluff which will produce 70,000 binary shells a month.

The Pentagon is going to use binary warheads as ammunition for land-based cruise missiles and other missile systems as well as 8-inch howitzers.

Warlike calls find ready response in the militarist-minded administration and congress. A five-year program has already been drawn up for production of new types of chemical weapons and $2,470 million earmarked to set it in motion.

Facts show that the U.S. has already stockpiled enough chemical and bacteriological weapons to be able to destroy all living things on earth. The army's nerve gas stockpiles alone run into 150,000 tons. Forty percent of these chemical toxins are stored at Tooele military base in the State of Utah.

A total of 888 wet eye chemical bombs are kept at other army dumps, the ARMED FORCES JOURNAL says. According to press reports, the U.S. arsenals already have 3 million artillery shells and hundreds of thousands of mines and bombs stuffed with deadly sarin and soman gases. The Pentagon and the CIA, COUNTERSPY magazine reported recently, are continuing extensive research in the field of chemical and germ warfare means. Government-owned laboratories made studies as regards Rift Valley fever virus, which causes blindness, strong bleeding, affection of the kidneys and inflammation of the brain and finally death, as far back as 1980.

HOLDRIDGE DELEGATION'S VISIT TO BEIJING ASSESSED

Two China's Policy

LD111824 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1420 GMT 11 Jan 82

["From a Position of 'Two Chinas'" -- TASS headline; by TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 11 January (TASS) -- A high-ranking American delegation headed by John Holdridge, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, arrived in Beijing last Sunday on an "unexpected" visit, as many foreign agencies report. There was no official report issued in the American and Chinese capitals in connection with the visit. Foreign correspondents merely quote sources close to the State Department and the Chinese foreign policy authority, noting that during the visit "there will be an exchange of views on questions of the international situation of interest to the parties, and of bilateral relations."

The American delegation's arrival in Beijing is being linked with Sino-American disagreements caused by Washington's intention to continue supplying Taiwan with contemporary weapons. It was announced in Washington on New Year's Eve, for example, that Taiwan would soon be receiving 25 million dollars' worth of spare parts for American military machinery. This is one of the largest recent deals.

"Full normalization" of U.S. relations with the PRC, as is known, provided for Washington to break with Taiwan. However, 3 years have passed since then and the Washington administration continues to maintain close links with Taiwan, using them as a means of pressuring Beijing as much as anything else.

The Chinese press recently published quite a bit of material condemning America's "two Chinas" policy, but things did not proceed beyond these propaganda tirades. There is a good understanding in Washington of Beijing's interest in the American partnership. They take into account the Chinese leaders' striving to gain access to American arsenals and contemporary technology, and to acquire American credit.

It is evident that the mission of the U.S. assistant secretary of state consists of soothing Beijing and assuring the Chinese leaders of Washington's "strategic cooperation." Striving somewhat to sweeten the pill for its Chinese partners, the White House, as foreign news agencies report, is promising not to supply Taiwan with aircraft more up-to-date than the F-5.

In this way, it is far from being a question of halting American military supplies to Taiwan. It is merely a new combination intended to cover up somewhat the "two Chinas" policy that Washington is conducting.

Support for U.S. Poland Stance

LD112224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] According to a report by an AFP correspondent, a U.S. delegation headed by John Holdridge, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs has arrived in Beijing for talks with the Chinese leadership. Here is our commentator Gennadiy Ariyevich:

This report would probably not have aroused much interest but for one thing. At the talks in the Chinese capital to discuss the question of supplying modern U.S. armaments to Taiwan -- and this question has of late at least [word indistinct] been exacerbating and complicating relations between Washington and Beijing the most -- Holdridge, according to TIME magazine has been authorized to offer a compromise. The United States intended to supply Taipei with the modernized Northrop fighter and this caused the Beijing leaders extreme displeasure. Now the Americans are prepared to concede. Instead of the Northrop they will deliver to Taiwan an old variant of this aircraft, the F-5. It has a slower speed and less powerful armaments.

In exchange for this they will demand Beijing's unequivocal support for the U.S. stand on events in Poland. In other words, they must actively join in the provocative campaign around Poland which has been fanned by the White House. This we can see is an attempt to internationalize the crisis by any means possible and to use the events to exacerbate the international situation even further, particularly relations with the Soviet Union.

More and more people in various countries are beginning to realize with profound alarm that the U.S. administration is trying to take advantage of the so-called Polish question to artificially create an international crisis under cover of which it would be easier to put into practice their militarist course, to try to convince their West European partners to put aside their differences and to form up in a single rank in line with Washington, and finally to compel the U.S. people themselves to forget about the country's growing economic and social problem.

PRC, U.S. UNITED IN POLICY OF ANTICOMMUNISM

PM111015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "rejoinder": "Pragmatism in Action"; from the "World Today" feature compiled by V. Ganshin and F. Konopikhin]

[Text] As the Japanese press reports, citing government sources, there are reports that the United States has set up a base on PRC territory where American technical personnel are already working. Its purpose is to "monitor the Soviet Union's military measures" from the Western part of China -- the Xinjianguygur Autonomous Region.

At the same time YOMIURI writes in particular that Washington and Beijing are holding secret talks on granting ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet the right to put into the port of Dairen (Luda) to replenish stocks of food and water.

As we see, American-Chinese military cooperation is developing at a very fast pace. Neither the verbal skirmishing over the Reagan administration's contacts with Taiwan nor the serious concern of a number of Asian states at the strengthening military partnership between the PRC and the United States is an obstacle to the two countries.

"Like a ship at sea, the friendly relations between China and the United States may encounter waves and underwater reefs," PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua declared in one of his speeches. "However, if only we adhere to the principles jointly adopted by us and act with foresight, this ship will certainly withstand the storm's onslaught, avoid the reefs and make successful progress." It is well known what principles the United States and the PRC preach.

Presenting their relations as "a question of global strategy," both Beijing and Washington make a largely identical assessment of the evolving international relations, invariably taking the side of anticommunism and reaction against the forces of peace, progress and democracy.

PRC SUPPORT FOR ASIAN 'SEPARATIST' GROUPS VIEWED

PM111333 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Kharlamov article under the rubric "Backstage Events": "Beijing's Separatist Gamble"]

[Text] Beijing is strenuously fueling tension in South and Southeast Asia, seeking to maintain the possibility of interfering in the region's affairs. The Chinese leaders are using a wide range of means here, from support for Pol Pot's formations to the kindling of conflicts between states. In this dangerous game Beijing allocates a significant role to the numerous and economically powerful Huaqiao colonies which make up China's "fifth column," and also to antigovernmental Maoist organizations. In a recent interview in the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, Singapore Prime Minister Le Kuan Yew especially pointed out that despite all its assurances, China does not intend to abandon its support for underground anti-government elements and groupings opposed to the legitimate governments of countries in Southeast Asia.

Beijing figures have recently stepped up their efforts also to utilize for their aggressive purposes all kinds of separatist groupings which have embarked on the path of rebellion and are campaigning for the creation of new "independent states." Giving them weapons and equipment, China is taking measures to exert an ideological influence on the separatists. The gradual indoctrination of such nationalist formations, according to Beijing's plans, is to result in forces being knocked together on the basis of those which are capable of shaking the internal political situation in countries neighboring China and creating there a climate propitious for interference by Beijing. Hopes of separatists seizing quite extensive territories, setting up puppet governments in power there, and turning these territories into bridgeheads for further Chinese expansion are part of the same plan.

Facts attest that Beijing is concentrating its chief effort in this direction on creating such "buffer zones" where South and Southeast Asia meet, where separatist trends are still quite widespread. The intrigues against the states of Indochina, primarily Laos, are particularly provocative. In particular, as the French magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE reports, schools have been organized in the Chinese province of Yunnan to train representatives of certain national minorities living in Laos in sabotage and terrorism.

The confidential talks held last year between representatives of the U.S. State Department and Senate and leaders of the Lao rebels operating from Chinese territory under the flag of the so-called "united national liberation front" are noteworthy. Driven out by their own people, the renegades asked the United States to support them in the struggle against the government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. According to a report in the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, the White House administration in fact made it clear that it is prepared to give the counterrevolutionary "front" "indirect support" through China's mediation. It is planned to infiltrate hundreds of saboteurs through northeast regions of Burma in which pro-Beijing rebels have managed to establish themselves in the almost impenetrable mountain jungle. Citing Thai intelligence services, the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW also reports that some bases and camps of pro-Maoist Thai gangs have moved right up to these regions from the Thai side -- with a view to greater "convenience" in obtaining Chinese weapons.

The Hong Kong magazine ASIA WEEK points out that through its stooges Beijing is stepping up propaganda activity among national minorities in Burma with a view to winning over various armed separatist formations. They include organizations such as the "Kachin Army of Independence," the "Shan State Army," the "Kayah Progressive Party" and other such "armies" and "parties" which have now been opposing the legitimate government of Burma for many years with weapons in hand. Subversive groups formed from representatives of the Pao, Palaung, Lahu, Wa, (Gingpo) and other ethnic groups have graduated from "military schools" set up on Burmese territory under the leadership of Chinese instructors. Weapons and ammunition for these antigovernment groupings also come from China.

On Beijing's instructions the Maoist rebels are also trying to establish contact with the largest rightwing separatist organization in Burma -- the "Karen National Union." It is characteristic that the Karen separatists have already begun coordinating their sallies with actions by pro-Chinese formations and have established permanent radio communications with Kachin and Shan separatists operating en bloc with pro-Chinese rebels.

The Indian authorities associate the present wave of terrorism in northeastern states with the increased Chinese military and political support for the separatists. Groups of separatists of the Naga and Mizo tribes trained in China are being infiltrated more actively into India through the northern part of Burma's territory. There has been an increase in the subversive activities of organizations such as the "People's Liberation Party of Manipur" and the "People's Revolutionary Party of (Kangelypak)." The appearance of gangs of rebels equipped with Chinese weapons has been recorded in the Indian states of Tripura, Manipur and Meghalaya.

Another of Beijing's aims is to introduce dissension into relations between various countries of the region. This is confirmed by the bloc which is taking shape between Arakanese separatists in Burma and a separatist grouping of the (Chakma) tribe in the Chittagong mountainous region of Bangladesh and rebel detachments of Naga and Mizo separatists in India. The first joint actions by (Chakma) military formations -- ("Shanti Bakhini") -- and Mizo detachments resulted in relations between India and Bangladesh being complicated last fall. The activists of Maoist and separatist groupings on the borders between India and Bangladesh, as well as Bangladesh and Burma, are also preparing the ground for future tensions between these states. A similar situation is taking shape on the border between Thailand and Malaysia. Egged on by Beijing, the bloc of Malaysian and Thai Maoists is trying to enter into an alliance with a movement of Muslin separatists who are demanding the annexation of southern provinces of Thailand and Malaysia. The activities of separatists are a cause of constant friction between these countries' governments.

By all accounts, the Beijing leaders are pinning their hopes on using for their own purposes separatist rebels also in other countries of Southeast Asia. Thus, in the Philippines local Maoists have stepped up their propaganda among some of the country's national minorities and are seeking contacts with a "front" of Muslin separatists. In Indonesia the separatist grouping of North Kalimantan, which has adopted Maoist slogans, is continuing its subversive activities.

Beijing's plans enjoy the support of the American administration. The Indian newspaper PATRIOT points out that Washington looks favorably upon China's idea of creating a "zone of influence" south of its borders. The U.S. stand on questions concerning the security of countries in South and Southeast Asia attests to the existence of a compact between Washington and Beijing. China's southern neighbors voice special concern over the White House decision to supply Beijing with modern weapons. In the summer and fall of 1981 visits were made to Southeast Asia by U.S. Secretary of State Haig, former Secretary of State H. Kissinger, Assistant Secretary of State J. Holdridge and Under Secretary of State W. Stoessel. The visits by American representatives, which pursued the aim of convincing the countries of that region that the Chinese military, equipped with American weapons, would supposedly direct them not against the south but against the north (in itself an eloquent statement!), did not bring calm to these countries. People here know that Beijing has never concealed its territorial claims on the states of South and Southeast Asia and that China considers this region a sphere of its "special interests." Having obtained modern American weapons, the Indonesian press emphasized, China will pose a still greater threat to the security and sovereignty of the countries lying along its southern borders, all the more so as Beijing will undoubtedly pass some of these weapons to its "fifth columns" operating on the territories of the region's independent states. In this connection one is perplexed by the position of certain figures in ASEAN countries who apparently have not fully realized that under the pretext of "the need to counter the Soviet and Vietnamese threat," Beijing, which relies on U.S. support, is deliberately working to destabilize the situation in the region with a view to implementing its expansionist designs.

'MAOIZATION OF DENG' SUBJECT OF OBSERVER COMMENT

LD111748 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Political observer Aleksandr Kaverznev commentary]

[Text] Chinese newspapers write that the country has entered the new year in an atmosphere of exceptional unity and favorable conditions. Not one observer believes this. It is true that China had coped better than in previous times with the terrifying floods and droughts of 1981 and that agricultural production has improved generally. However, even under these conditions, 100 million people are starving and there are 15 million unemployed in the cities.

At a session of the all-China meeting of people's representatives in December much was said with extreme anxiety about the disorganization of industry, the rising cost of living, inflation and the fact that there are still 190 million adult Chinese who cannot read. Are these favorable conditions? What seems to be even worse is that China still does not have a clear and effective socioeconomic policy.

Acute internal disagreements hinder this. With this background, statements about exceptional unity are not only empty but even ominous rhetoric. In fact, last year some unity became apparent in the highest leadership in China. Having pushed aside Hua Guofeng and his supporters, Deng Xiaoping's group has achieved the upper hand. However, a deeper conflict is now becoming apparent between this group and the group of Marshal Ye Jianying together with the middle link of party leadership, state officials, army cadres and all who were brought up on orthodox Maoism and who do not accept Deng's flirtation with the West and who in general are not happy with life as it is.

The 12th CCP Congress is due to take place this year. There are signs that Deng's group will use it for a wide attack on the opposition. The CCP now has 38 million members of whom 18 million joined during the years of the Cultural Revolution. Deng said of them and those affiliated to them: They do not meet the requirements; they cannot distinguish the good from the bad, or the fragrant from the stinking. Maybe they cannot.

The military-bureaucratic apparatus in China is professionally badly trained and liable to corruption. However, this is not the basic reason for the coming purges. There is a rather amusing term in vogue in China at the moment: the Maoization of Deng. His decisions are becoming unquestionable and he is given absolute authority and power, which Mao had. This contradicts the policy announced by Deng himself and aggravates the split in the CCP and society. The outlines of the coming purges are already becoming apparent. A reform of the apparatus has been announced during which tens of thousands of people will be moved or replaced. The fate of many ministers and deputy ministers -- of which there are approximately 1,000 -- is being decided. It is doubtful that all these people will leave the stage without resisting. The struggle will most probably be very fierce. Naturally, all this promises nothing favorable for the Chinese people.

USSR TO SUPPLY FOOD, MATERIALS TO AFGHANISTAN

LD111446 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] The Soviet Union is to deliver to Afghanistan more food and raw materials for industry. Under the contracts signed in Kabul, Afghanistan is to get this year more than 321,000 tons of Soviet oil products and 40,000 tons of sugar. In March, the Soviet Union will start delivering 70,000 tons of grain.

Border Treaty Ratified

PM111117 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS -- USSR Deputy Foreign Minister S.P. Kozyrev and DRA Ambassador to the USSR Habib Mangal have exchanged in Moscow instruments of ratification of the treaty signed in Kabul on 16 June 1981 between the USSR and the DRA on the line of the state border in the section from the western shore of Lake Zorkul to Povolo-Shveykovskiy peak (where the state borders of the USSR, the DRA and the PRC meet).

DRA APPEALS TO, CENSURES IRANIAN LEADERSHIP

PM081601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] Kabul, 1 Jan, TASS -- The DRA Foreign Ministry has urged the Iranian leadership to assess correctly the true anti-imperialist nature of the April revolution. In a statement to the BAKHTAR agency, a DRA Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed that the Iranian Government should not turn away from the hand of friendship and cooperation extended to it by Afghanistan in the struggle for the defense of the revolutions in both countries which defeated the United States' attempts to establish its rule in this region and dealt a grave blow to the interests of U.S. imperialism, which is waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan and perpetrating aggressive actions against Iran.

At the same time, the statement says, we have witnessed joint actions by the United States and its stooges to create an atmosphere of hostility between the revolutions in Afghanistan and Iran. Unfortunately, the DRA Foreign Ministry noted, certain circles in the Iranian leadership are consciously or unconsciously conniving with the implementation of this policy of U.S. imperialism.

MOSCOW REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

Karmal Address in Andhoi

LD111320 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Kabul, 11 Jan, TASS -- The main task facing us is to ensure peace and security in the country, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said in his address to the elders and representatives of the working people of the Andhoi District (Fariab Province). Progress and the flourishing of the homeland cannot be achieved until peace and security are ensured.

Babrak Karmal stressed that the involvement of international imperialism led by the U.S. and also Beijing hegemonism, Israel Zionism, Arab reaction and the reactionary forces of the region in the hostile activities against revolutionary Afghanistan is quite obvious. It is imperialism that is training mercenaries on Pakistani territory and sending them into Afghanistan to carry out subversive activities and kill innocent people. In this context Babrak Karmal pointed out the need to completely eliminate mercenary gangs.

No party or government will be able to achieve the lofty objectives of happiness and progress without the support of the people, the Afghan leader continued. We should rally the people closer together, deal a crushing blow at the enemies of the homeland and begin to live a calm and gratifying life, Babrak Karmal said.

Party Card Presentation

PM111101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] Kabul, 4 Jan, TASS -- A campaign to present party cards to members and candidate members of the PDPA has begun in the DRA. Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, said at the ceremony to receive his party card that the campaign to present party cards and candidates' cards is an important event in the PDPA's history and indicates the party's increasing strength and organization. This important political measure, Karmal stated, should help to still further strengthen the unity and cohesion of the party's ranks, improve the level of responsibility of PDPA members and candidate members, strengthen discipline and promote the strict fulfillment of the party charter.

The DRA leader noted with satisfaction the growth in the numbers of PDPA members. In the last 18 months the number of PDPA members has doubled and workers and peasants account for a significant proportion.

The beginning of the presentation of party cards, he went on to say, coincides with the 17th anniversary of the PDPA's formation, which we are greeting in complex conditions. The forces of imperialism and international and regional reaction, sending killers and bandits into our country's territory, have launched an undeclared war against the DRA. They seek thereby to reverse the wheel of history, but their intrigues are doomed to failure. Our country's people are becoming increasingly convinced that the PDPA's policy fully reflects their interests. B. Karmal called for the campaign to present party cards to be conducted seriously and with the utmost responsibility.

Policy on Tribal Groups

PM041529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 81 p 4

[Correspondent L. Mironov dispatch: "Changes in the Provinces"]

[Text] Kabul, 24 Dec -- The "south-eastern" zone [of Afghanistan] includes the provinces of Ghazni, Paktia and (Paktika). The largest tribal groups in these provinces are the Jadran, the Mangal and the Shadzhi. Under previous regimes, the tribal zone effectively lacked any social security and neither schools nor hospitals were built. Now the Ministry of Nationalities and Tribes, recently set up in the DRA, has been set the task of implementing a broad program of socioeconomic transformations for giving the tribes access to a new life.

Much work is being done in the tribal zone by local party committees and state organs of power. They are explaining to the population the aims and tasks of the April revolution and mobilizing them to struggle against counterrevolutionary elements.

Work is being conducted in the zone's provinces on combating illiteracy. Some 1,300 workers and employees are engaged in illiteracy elimination groups, and about 11,000 children are studying in 59 schools. The tribal population is being given material help. People's power recently distributed over 2,000 tons of prime necessities in the tribal zone -- rice, butter and clothing. An agreement has been reached with the elders of the Jadran and Mangal tribes on the procurement of firewood for Kabul and other cities in the country from the territories occupied by the tribes.

There are 46 cooperatives operating in the provinces of the zone. The peasants of districts still without cooperatives are trying to establish them since this gives them an opportunity to obtain state credits, loans, fertilizers and agricultural implements at favorable prices.

Participants in tribal jirgahs (meetings) held in recent weeks expressed unanimous support for the people's power and the policy conducted by it. The tribal population greeted with satisfaction the establishment of the National Fatherland Front uniting all the country's patriotic forces to combat counterrevolution. National Fatherland Front committees will be established before the end of this year in Ghazni and Paktia provinces.

U.S., PRC SHACKLE PAKISTAN WITH AGREEMENTS

PM111127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jan 82 p 5

[V. Baykov "International Notes": "Playing the 'Pakistan Card'"]

[Text] The United States and China have recently been vigorously strengthening military ties with Pakistan, forcing it to accept more and more supplies of weapons.

Is is that long since the Reagan administration announced it was granting Islamabad military aid worth $3.2 billion? Yet already Pakistan is receiving new military handouts. The administration has agreed to sell Pakistan 40 F-16 fighter-bombers worth $1.1 billion on top of the previously granted aid, and the Pentagon has informed Congress that it will be selling Pakistan weapons worth $396 million, including helicopters, tanks and self-propelled guns. Pakistani President Gen Ziaul Haq, has candidly stated that the U.S. administration assured him that it was prepared to sell any military equipment he needed to modernize his armed forces.

In turn, Beijing, which has so far supplied Pakistan with weapons worth $2 billion and, as AFP has reported, is currently supplying it with modernized Shenyang Fantan fighter-bombers and surface-to-air missiles, has also given Islamabad guarantees that all its weapons needs "will be fully met." These guarantees were confirmed during the recent visit to Pakistan by Chinese Army Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi.

One wonders why Washington and Beijing are so eager to push Pakistan onto the slippery slope of militarization. Indeed, there is no reason to arm Pakistan since no one is threatening its security.

No, it was not concern for Pakistan's security that prompted Washington's and Beijing's desire to flood the country with weapons; it was their own strategic interests in South Asia. They have a common desire to transorm Pakistan, having first shackled it with military and political cooperation commitments, into an active participant in the U.S. imperialists' and Chinese hegemonists' collusion directed against revolutionary Afghanistan, India and other states in the area. Their parallel courses vis-a-vis Pakistan were agreed on back in January 1980 during former U.S. Secretary of State H. Brown's visit to Beijing.

But Washington's and Beijing's plans vis-a-vis Pakistan have their "specific details." The U.S. administration makes no secret of the fact that it would like to make Pakistan the central component in U.S. strategy for the "defense of the Persian Gulf" and would like to use its territory as a transit base for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force on its way to the Persian Gulf from Diego Garcia or the Philippines. Pakistan, U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig said, is of "special interest" to the United States, which is seeking to establish "strategic mutual understanding" among the countries of the region from Pakistan in the east to Egypt in the west. In other words, the Islamabad regime is seen by the United States in its plans as a replacement for the shah's regime in Iran in the role of guardian of U.S. interests in Asia.

Beijing also has its eyes on Pakistan. It allocates to the "junior partner" in Islamabad the role of "disturber of the peace" in the region since it wants to see a permanent seat of tension there and is interested in kindling "major disorder" which it strives to use to interfere in other states' internal affairs. In particular, it is constantly inciting Pakistani confrontation with India, which it sees as the main obstacle to its hegemony in South Asia.

According to Washington's and Beijing's plans, the massive deliveries of weapons to Pakistan are meant to serve as a drive belt with which the U.S. and Chinese strategists expect to force Pakistan to obediently play the part assigned to it and blindly follow in the wake of their policy.

GROMYKO, CZYREK DISCUSS SOVIET-POLISH RELATIONS

LD111710 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 11 Jan 82

["Soviet-Polish Talks" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jan, TASS -- Talks were held here today between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic Jozef Czyrek.

The ministers discussed a number of questions of Soviet-Polish relations and topical international problems. It was noted that the active peace-loving policy of socialist countries, directed at curbing the arms race, preserving detente and strengthening peace, acquired special importance in the present international situation that has deteriorated as a result of actions by the imperialist circles.

Emphasized again in this connection was the importance of the new Soviet initiatives put forward during Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG. The attempts by the U.S. administration, as well as by some other NATO countries to interfere in the internal affairs of Poland -- this being a rude violation of the United Nations Charter and of the principles recorded in the Helsinki Final Act -- were emphatically condemned.

Andrey Gromyko and Jozef Czyrek exchanged views on the state of Soviet-Polish bilateral relations and the prospects of their further development on the basis of the firm alliance, inviolable friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic in the interests of the peoples of both countries, the strengthening of peace and socialism, in accordance with the collective defensive Warsaw Treaty and the bilateral Soviet-Polish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. The talks passed in a heartfelt, comradely atmosphere.

Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honour of Jozef Czyrek at which they exchanged friendly toasts. Present at the luncheon from the Soviet side were Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Rusakov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Baybakov and Nikolay Talyzin, head of a department at the CPSU Central Committee Nikolay Pegov, ministers of the USSR and other officials from the Polish side -- the officials who are accompanying the minister in his trip to the Soviet Union and the Polish ambassador in the USSR Kazimeriz Olszewski.

The talks were continued in the afternoon. A joint communique was adopted and it will be published in the press.

Czyrek Visits Lenin Mausoleum

LD121142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Czyrek, Politburo member, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, today visited the Mausoleum of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and laid a wreath. The minister paid his respects at the monument to the creator of the Communist Party of the USSR and founder of the world's first socialist state, with a minute's silence. The guest also laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, honoring the memory of Soviet soldiers who gave up their lives in the struggle against fascism for the freedom of the motherland and the independence of the people of Europe.

NATO BRUSSELS MEETING: COMMUNIQUE CRITICIZED

Haig Urges Sanction Support

LD111812 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1310 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Brussels, 11 Jan (TASS) -- Today in Brussels a meeting of the foreign ministers of NATO countries opened. The official meeting was preceded by a secret meeting of the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, the FRG and Italy. The U.S. Secretary of State Haig stated, as has become known from informed circles, the American "maximum program" for further discriminatory steps by the United States in connection with the Polish events.

According to the ABC television company, Haig took with him to Brussels a suitable "draft communique" for the meeting which had been prepared earlier in Washington.

The administration of R. Reagan is demanding that the measures of blackmail and pressure, which are open interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Poland, be approved and actively supported by all the other participants in the bloc.

In the event of the adoption of all or a majority of the measures planned by the United States those participating in this meeting, which took place in secret circimstances, will put the corresponding amount of pressure on the other member states of NATO so as to prevent general official discussion and to overcome the expected opposition.

NATO Communique Scored

LD112024 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2000 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Brussels, 11 Jan (TASS) -- A special session of the NATO Council ended here today. It was convened at the urgent request of the Reagan administration. At the end of the session the bloc's foreign ministers published a communique at the heart of which lies the domestic political problems of Poland, something which, as the Polish leadership has repeatedly stressed, represents an inadmissible interference in its domestic affairs and a coarse violation of the Helsinki Final Act.

At Washington's bidding those participating in the session "demanded" the liberation of internees, that is, the untying of the hands of extremists from Solidarity and of agents of the Western special services from KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and the so-called "Confederation for an Independent Poland." Betraying their aspiration once again to plunge Poland into a state of ruin and chaos, the authors of the communique put forward the demand that martial law in Poland be lifted, thereby stopping the process of improving the situation in the country which has gotten under way.

The participants in the session hold forth hypocritically on "human rights" and "civil liberties", but no sanctimonious words are capable of concealing the fact that the United States, with its "sanctions" against Poland, is merely attempting to aggravate the tribulations which the activity of antisocialist forces, encouraged by Washington, brought to the Poles. This is precisely how the decision by NATO foreign ministers to cease the granting of trade credits to Poland can be evaluated.

The new, discriminatory decisions in relation to Poland, which have been adopted by the NATO countries, as a result of crude pressure from the United States, represent inadmissible pressure on another sovereign state, which is in flagrant contradiction of the norms of international law, the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act, under which can be found the signatures both of the United States and of its NATO partners.

Greek Objection to Communique

LD120810 Moscow TASS in English 0741 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Athens, 12 Jan, TASS -- Greece has refused to adhere to a number of points of the final communique of the special session of the NATO Council at foreign ministers' level, which was held in Brussels yesterday. This was confirmed here by Marqudhas, official spokesman for the government. For the first time in NATO's history, he said, the special position of one of the member-countries of the bloc has been recorded in a joint communique.

The Government of Greece objected to those provisions of the NATO communique which run counter to the desire of the peoples to continue the policy of detente and cooperation between countries with different political systems. This refers, specifically, to the threats in the NATO communique of taking discriminatory steps against Poland and the Soviet Union on the plea of internal events in Poland.

Explaining the position of Greece, Prime Minister Papandreou declared that such steps "would not promote an improvement in the situation in Poland but rather would lead to deterioration both of the situation in Poland and in East-West relations." Papandreou emphasized that he was against "unfounded condemnation in a cold war spirit of the socio-political system of one of the alliances now co-existing". This step, in opinion, "creates a threat to the continuation of the climate of detente and dialogue, necessary for the continuation of the talks on reductions in nuclear arms."

U.S. SANCTION PRESSURE, INTERFERENCE IN POLAND

Moscow Scores Interference

LD112320 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1900 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Yuriy Borisov commentary]

[Text] It is a surprising fact that as the situation in Poland is normalizing and life returns to usual channels, the rabid anti-Polish campaign in the West, and above all in the United States becomes ever more unbridled. Brought to raving madness by the fact that the ground is being removed from under the feet of counterrevolution in Poland, the initiators of that campaign take recourse to willful slanders and fabrications. They have come to such absurd conclusions that allegedly the steps by the Polish leadership to assure the conditions for overcoming the crisis are a violation of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. And all becomes [words indistinct]. In fact, the premises contained in the Final Act call for respecting the sovereign rights of every state which signed that act, as well as its laws and administrative regulations, and demands refraining from any interference whatsoever in its internal affairs. (?This is) the reality.

To prove this, let us recall the facts. The facts convincingly prove that the Final Act (?warned against just such) a brutal interference in the internal affairs of Poland, which are exclusively in the competence of the Polish state. In this respect, the attitude of Washington is characterized by unceremonious cynicism. Reagan's administration, violating all norms of international law, strives to dictate to Polish authorities how they should solve their internal affairs. It demands, no less and no more, the total freedom of action for the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland, in other words, turning the course of events in that country back to anarchy and chaos, lawlessness and an undermining of Polish statehood.

Under Washington's pressure, some of the West European allies of the United States in NATO are now also taking the stance of interfering in the internal affairs of Poland. During the session of foreign ministers of West European EEC countries held in Brussels, (?this became evident). In the adopted communique, Washington [words indistinct]. Is this not interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state? Is this not in total contradiction to the Helsinki Final Act?

With shameless demagogy, Washington and some Western countries strive to free themselves of a major portion of responsibility for the difficulties now burdening the Polish nation. The documents found in recent weeks show without a shred of doubt that the counterrevolution in Poland acted according to the scripts elaborated by the American CIA and NATO. Considerable funds were smuggled to [word indistinct] of the bosses of the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and Solidarity extremists and were used for antistate activities. Through the same channels the enemies of socialist Poland received from abroad expensive printing and [word indistinct] equipment, as well as typewriter and communications equipment (?including) transmitters.

The propaganda of the United States and its NATO partners against Poland had, and to this day has, an openly inciting and subversive character. Above all I have in mind the American station Radio Free Europe in Munich, behind whose facade hides a large subversive center of the CIA in Europe. This radio station, which Washington treats as an efficient [words indistinct] in Poland, since (?August 1980) has increased the scope of its broadcasts to Poalnd. Brutally warping the sense and character of events taking place in Poland, Radio Free Europe called on Poles to oppose and not obey the authorities, pushing them in fact toward a civil war. Through that radio station coded instructions were passed to the bases of the counterrevolution. But the matter did not end there; even the transmitters of the American consulates in Krakow and Poznan were used for subversive propaganda. The question arises: Can any sovereign state tolerate such willful actions of foreign special services on its territory? And are not the demands of the President of the United States for a kind of economic blockade of Poland, and dragging West European countries into this, a shameless interference in the internal affairs of Poland and a brutal violation of the Helsinki accords? But the worst is the fact that all these anti-Polish bacchanalia are camoflaged with perfidious solicitude for the fate of the Polish nation and a thoroughly false slogan of the defense of human rights.

The practical actions of the American administration are aimed at complicating the situation in Poland even more and worsening the already difficult economic situation. [Words indistinct] in the internal affairs of Poland, U.S. leaders tried to bring about a fratricidal slaughter which, in their opinion, would make it possible to internationalize the Polish question in order to further aggravate the international situation. Such a policy [words indistinct] is Washington's course aimed at undermining detente and increasing confrontation. To this end, the (?leaders) of the United States are prepared to put the fate of the Polish nation at stake.

Italian Senator Criticizes U.S.

LD111616 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Rome, 11 Jan TASS -- The pressure, exerted by the American administration upon the EEC and NATO countries to make them join the U.S. "sanctions" against the USSR in connection with the events in Poland did not meet support on the part of West Europeans, a TASS correspondent has been told by deputy chairman of the National Association of Anti-Fascists -- Victims of Political Persecution, veteran of the Italian Communist Party, Senator Mario Mammucari. It is clear that the aim of these U.S. measures is to try to complicate the relations between the Soviet Union and West European countries, to heighten international tension, to divide the European Continent into two hostile camps that could reach no accord, he said.

Mario Mammucari pointed to the obvious cynicism of the U.S. administration, which while talking profusely of democracy, support the most bloody, reactionary regimes in the world and renders them every assistance.

The Italian senator believes that West European states' following the United States in its discriminatory economic maesures against the USSR would inflict upon them a great political and economic damage.

As to Italy itself, economically that would mean the loss of jobs for hundreds of thousands of working people and politically -- would mean the country's turning into a ground for U.S. military exercises. The Italians along with other West European nations firmly come out against such a prospect M. Mammucari stressed.

U.S. Slander

LD112314 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2220 GMT 11 Jan 82

["The Slanderers Are Not Letting Up" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow 12 Jan (TASS) -- In whipping up a muddy foam of slander over the Polish events, the United States hopes to attain several aims, Aleksandr Mozgovoy writes in the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Newspaper. First and foremost is posed the task of rallying or more precisely wholly subordinating to Washington the younger partners in the North Atlantic bloc. Talks on NATO unity have been in progress a long time. Fervent adherents of the aggressive alliance demand that "agreement" should be reestablished in the alliance. But invocations do not help. The cracks in relations between the United States and Western Europe are getting deeper for the overwhelming majority of West Europeans have become convinced of the advantages of an international relaxation of tension which imbues confidence in a future without wars and allows an independent policy to be conducted. Economic links with the socialist contries are extremely beneficial.

Possessed by hegemonistic aspirations the United States has through its own fault simply missed the train on relaxation of tension the commentator stresses. And now like a saboteur it wants to derail it altogether in order to reestablish the United State's role as ruler of the destinies of the Western world. This is why across the ocean they seize upon every pretext including clearly fabricated pretexts in order to poison the international atmosphere.

The slanderers have seized upon the events in Poland like a drowning man seizes a straw the commentary points out in conclusion. In provoking an international crisis they are counting on diverting public attention from the American nuclear threat to Europe and on demoralizing and suppressing the activists of the antimissile movement.

Bovin on U.S. Poland Policy

PM111529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA political observer A. Bovin article: "A Face Not a Policy]

[Text] One has the impression that it will not take much more for Reagan to start speaking fluent Polish. There is nothing surprising in that. In recent weeks the White House has had no other concern than endlessly to chew over Polish events. Threats -- tiresome and hollow -- alternate with hypocritical sighs of sympathy....

Things are indeed difficult for the Poles. In order to avert a national catastrophe and save the Polish state from collapse they have resorted to extraordinary measures. It was not a question of choosing between good and evil. It was a question of choosing between a lesser and a greater evil. Now the situation is gradually returning to normal. But there is a whole host of problems -- economic and political great and small very acute and just acute. And the Poles do indeed need sympathy as well as help and support.

But what does sympathy Washington-style look like? The White House annuls the agreement on food deliveries to Poland. The White House supports and encourages the political bankrupts who brought Poland to the brink of civil war. The White House instructs the Polish authorities on what they should do and how they should behave. And all this in the name of humanity and only in the name of humanity.

If you listen to the Americans, there are no problems left apart from Poland. And in general, unless Warsaw releases the counterrevolutionaries, the world will collapse, and the White House most of all. We heard the hysterica about Iran. Well, that was understandable. It was a painful slap in the face for America. We heard the hysterics about El Salvador. There, too, we can try to understand. After all, it is close at hand and they have grown used to lording it there. It hurts to be thrown out. But Poland? It apparently has no border with the United States. Nor, it seems, are there any "American interests" there.

Precisely, they exclaim in Washington. Precisely! America is 100-percent, 150-percent selfless. It is exclusively defending human rights. And they start to read the Helsinki Act, the UN Charter and the universal declaration on human rights. They should read them more often. And more loudly. But not to us and not to the Poles -- to themselves. Perhaps then the Americans will blockade Chile or Paraguay for the sake of defending human rights? Or perhaps Washington will display sympathy with the Irish and impose sanctions on Britain? And perhaps we will hear the White House raising its voice in protest against apartheid in South Africa or repression in Guatemala?

No, we will not hear that, unfortunately. Washington's appeals to human rights are a cynical, dishonest farce and nothing more. And no subtelties of logic are necessary to prove that. Take the American newspapers for any month and read what Americans themselves write about America's policy.

Any dictator, any tyrant, provided he agrees to wag his tail on the White House lawn and serve the Americans, is the Reagan team's best friend. And that team will not worry about human rights. It will give money and weapons. And it will throw in a free copy of the Declaration of Independence. To the effect that all men are created equal, that they are all endowed with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness -- let Pinochet and Stroessner amuse themselves a little....

I will repeat once more: Against the background of the real U.S. policy all lamentations about human rights are a shameless farce. Since Reagan has dissolved "his own" air traffic controllers' trade union, he does not give a damn about Polish workers' rights. And if Americans were honest they would say: We are against socialist Poland, we are for the restoration of capitalism in Poland, and therefore we are against those who have curbed counterrevolution. But they will not say that. Not even Brzezinski? Hardly. They will not say it. They just keep on huffing and puffing, adopting the pose of thunderers and fighters for justice.

....The propaganda bells thunder out in Washington. And not for nothing. They thunder in order to stifle other sounds -- the squeaking and scraping emitted by the cart of Reagan's policy. Indeed.

Reagan, replacing Keynes with Friedman, promised to lead the country out of economic chaos. And? Reaganomics is at a standstill. "...Theology, good intentions and even, to some extent, magic have substantially replaced the practical approach" -- that is how John K. Galbraith, prominent American scientist, defines the fruits of the White House economic policy. But the day of magicians and sorcerers has gone. Miracles do not happen in the late 20th century. Inflation, unemployment, budget deficit -- they all stayed put. Only one thing changed: The poor became poorer and the rich richer. That is all there is to Reaganomics. So how could they fail to weep over Poland?

And foreign policy? Armed with the notorious "big stick," Reagan promised to restore America's authority and regain its prestige and respect. And? I quote the New York TIMES: "The Reagan administration's incompetence in the foreign policy sphere -- confusion, disagreements, clumsy corrections -- has reached scandalous proportions." And how do people act in decent houses -- even white ones -- when there is a scandal? They try to hush it up.

The flood of demagogic statements about Poland is intended to distract world public opinion from the scandalous facts of flagrant U.S. interference in the affairs of other states and peoples. Is that not what is happening in Central America? And the Near East? Haig once said that the "age of the war of resources" has come. And the Near East means oil. For some years now an armada of American warships has been plying the seas off the coast of Saudi Arabia "just in case." Now strongpoints are being prepared for the "Rapid Deployment Forces." And they are twisting the Arab's arms, foisting an anti-Soviet "strategic consensus" on them.

If the Near East means oil, then southern Africa, according to C. Crocker, one of the authors of the present U.S. African policy, is a "source of critically important minerals." The Reagan administration is throwing a lifebelt to South Africa. The Americans are doing everything possible to prevent the liberation of Namibia, help South Africa stifle the Southwest Africa People's Organization and destabilize the situation in Angola. Of course, this is being done "in complete accordance" with acts, charters and declarations. How could "great America" interfere anywhere? Lord save us! Look at Poland -- now, that is "interference" there....

The Washington orgy over Poland has one more aim -- the attempt to strengthen "Atlantic" discipline and take in hand the allies, who have gone too far their own way. After all, things have reached the point where Western Europe dares to have its own opinion on practically any issue. However much the Americans have talked about the "Soviet threat" and the dangers inherent in detente, it is no help. So perhaps Poland will help? And this chain reaction is arranged: "Terror" in Poland (that is bad enough), "interference" by the Soviet Union (even worse), and the growth of the "Soviet threat" (everyone flees together to the protection of the Americans).

Washington can rejoice in a way. FRG Chancellor Schmidt has assured Reagan of his loyalty. The West European "Ten" have begun talking the U.S. language. Nevertheless, the joy is by no means total. Western Europe has not aligned with Reagan's sanctions. This is not, of course, because Paris, Bonn or London sympathized with General Jaruzelski. It is because they understand, nevertheless, that threats and sanctions are not policy. They will have no effect on Warsaw. Or on Moscow. They understand there that the Americans will not save Poland. Only the Poles themselves can save it. Hindering them or putting a spoke in their wheel means intensifying the potential danger of the Polish crisis for the situation on the European Continent. Let us not indulge in illusions -- Western Europe's stance is inconsistent and contradictory. But let us hope that experience and realism will resist "big brother's" pressure.

Americans are past masters at digging holes, climbing into them and then getting themselves out again with tremendous efforts. This was shown by Vietnam. And Camp David. This will undoubtedly be shown by Poland. I write this not gloating but rather grieving. It would be far better if the Americans spent their vast resources and indefatigable energy not on creating problems for themselves and for others, but in solving them.

In conclusion, I would like to cite two quotations. Both are from the work of George Kennan, a diplomat, historian and publicist. Generalizing U.S. diplomatic experience during 1900-1950, he wrote: "I sometimes thought that U.S. diplomacy was too much like one of those prehistoric monsters with a body the size of this room and a brain the size of a pinhead.... It only has to realize that its interests are being violated for it to strike out to the right and left with such ferocity that it not only destroys its enemies but almost totally destroys its own abode." Time has adjusted matters: Now the above-mentioned monster's fierce blows do not so much destroy as increase its enemies.

And a second quote, from an article published on 3 January this year. The opinion of the Soviet Union now prevailing in U.S. Government and journalist circles, Kennan writes, is "so subjective and so isolated from what would be shown by any sober study of reality that it is not only incorrect but would indeed be dangerous were it to be taken as guidance for political action. This interminable series of distortions and oversimplifications, this systematic dehumanization of another country's leadership, this conventional and standard exaggeration of Moscow's military potential and the supposed ill intent of its aims and that daily distortion of the character and positions of another great people.... are all signs of intellectual primitivism and naivete unpardonable in the government of a great power."

Thus writes Kennan. And since it is an American writing this, let us hope that the time when the acting out of farces replaces policy sooner or later retreats into the past.

TRUD ON EFFECTS OF SANCTIONS ON EAST-WEST TRADE

LD120950 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 12 Jan 82

["Mutually-Advantageous Contacts" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jan, TASS -- "In the seventies, international detente and rapid expansion of the productive forces of the CEMA countries made for big progress in their foreign-economic contacts with developed capitalist countries", the newspaper TRUD says today. "Trade between them was stepped up. Between 1970 and 1980, its volume increased more than five-fold."

"Notwithstanding the self-evident mutual advantage of trade contacts between countries with a differing socio-economic order, the leading circles of the United States seek to pursue a policy of 'cold war' and embargo and impose bans on the export of goods with regard to the USSR and other socialist countries", the article says. "The discriminatory steps taken by the American authorities against the Soviet Union and Poland precisely accord with such a policy."

"It ought to be said that the development of economic contacts with CEMA countries is for capitalist states a major factor making for the expansion of their trade: It facilitates the winning of new markets and promotes fuller and more rational use of production capacities, and increases employment at enterprises of capitalist firms. According to the Western press, orders for the Soviet Union are filled in industry of the FRG by 500,000 workers, in France by 150,000-250,000 and in European countries taken together by about a million workers. That is why voices in some political circles of Western Europe in favour of adhering to the American discriminatory steps against the USSR and Poland cannot be qualified otherwise than as deprived of common sense. The press of capitalist countries acknowledges that such steps were directed, above all, against the interests of West European states."

SOVIET AID TO POLAND EVIDENCE OF FRIENDSHIP

LD102314 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2235 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jan (TASS) -- We are transmitting the full text of the commentary entitled "A Friend's Shoulder," which Boris Averchenko publishes in PRAVDA today.

"In Moscow a few days ago a protocol was signed on trade-turnover and payments between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic for 1982. This important document demonstrates once again what great importance the CPSU and the Soviet Government attach to the development and strengthening of our relations with fraternal Poland. It bears witness convincingly to the indestructible loyalty of the Soviet people to their international duty, and their readiness to come to the aid of their friends at a difficult time.

"The protocol envisages a broad range of Soviet goods for Poland. Their delivery will promote the reconstruction of the Polish People's Republic national economy, which has suffered as a result of the prolonged, profound, economic and political crisis caused by the subversive activity of counterrevolutionary and antisocialist forces.

"Just as before Poland will be able to fill a significant part of its requirements in basic forms of fuel-raw materials thanks to imports from the USSR. This year the protocol provides for the continuation of traditional deliveries of oil, natural gas and iron ore to the Polish People's Republic. Polish industry will also receive from us ferrous and nonferrous metals, cotton, machine-building output, and various equipment. New batches of Soviet cars, road-building machinery, tractors, and other agricultural machinery will reach the towns and villages of the Polish People's Republic.

"Soviet-Polish friendship has been tested by time. The peoples of our countries piously fulfilled the pledges which they took upon themselves during those unforgettable days when the warriors of the Soviet Army and Polish troops waged the final, victorious battles together against the Hitlerite aggressors. Their friendship, mutual aid and cooperation played a decisive role in the rapid rebirth of the economy, which had been destroyed by war, and were of very great importance for the formation of the new, socialist Poland. The enemies of socialism and Polish reaction have tried more than once to poison relations between the fraternal peoples with the venom of mutual distrust, and to undermine our friendship for their egotistical class aims. But their cunning schemes are not fated to be realized!

"Our peoples have been traveling together for more than three and a half decades, drawing strength in their fraternal relations, cooperation and support. Supported by Soviet economic and technical aid, Poland has created many modern branches of industry. It has joined the number of the most industrially developed states in the world, and it has the possibility of the wide-ranging export of the products of its industry. In accordance with a protocol, which has been signed, supplies of machine tool equipment, means of transportation, equipment for the chemical industry, agricultural machines and others will be exported from the Polish People's Republic to the Soviet Union in the present year.

"Just as the U.S. President is announcing economic 'sanctions' against the Polish People's Republic and demanding the same discriminatory measures from his NATO allies, as always to the aid of the Polish People come its truest friends and brothers in arms in a common cause -- the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. The Soviet Government, taking into account the difficult situation in the Polish national economy, has now given its consent to granting credit on favorable terms to meet the difference in cost of mutual supplies of goods.

"Broad Soviet-Polish cooperation and interaction and the alliance of our two countries meet their vital interests. At the same time this alliance represents an essential factor of peace and security in Europe."

IZVESTIYA DENOUNCES BRITAIN'S POLISH POLICIES

NC111908 Paris AFP in English 1847 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jan (AFP) -- The government daily IZVESTIYA today attacked Britan's "hypocritical" attitude toward Poland. London, the daily said, was blindly following Washington's analysis of the Polish situation. "The British Government," it added, anxious to please Washington, has lost its sense of reality and moderation."

The British Government protested against the state of siege in Poland when "the (British) army has for 10 years been the main support of British authority in Ulster," IZVESTIYA said.

It added that Britain's conservative government defended independent trade unions in Poland, but in Britain had "unleashed an offensive against trade unionism." London, IZVESTIYA concluded, "thoughtlessly applauds Washington's actions aimed at increasing international tension."

PRAVDA'S BONN CORRESPONDENT VIEWS POLISH EVENTS

PM111727 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 82 p 4

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov dispatch: "Dangerous Calls and Demands for Reason"]

[Text] Bonn, January -- The face on the screen is distorted by malice. Its mouth pours forth a stream of slander against socialist Poland and the Soviet Union. You might think that it is one of the eternal "yesterday's men" speaking, one of those who still rule the roost in West German revanchist unions and who still dream of a "German Silesia," a "German Pomerania" and a "German East Prussia." But no; a Solidarity badge is pinned to the lapel of the gentleman's jacket.

In recent weeks West German television viewers have seen a whole gallery of such "representatives" of the Polish workers. What they have in common is an excellent knowledge of German and of...the requirements of Western propaganda. They are quite fluent in the antisocialist terminology current here, as if they had undergone training in Springer's newspaper concern or the American radio subversion centers which are concealed in Munich behind the Liberty and Free Europe signboards.

It appears that a whole assault force of conspirators had been sent here, to the West, from Poland by "D-Day," in the guise of trade union delegations. They were sent at the moment when "not days but hours" remained before the open confrontation sought by the counterrevolution entrenched in the higher echelons of Solidarity. Also noteworthy is the choice of "delegates," who made no secret of their openly hostile attitude toward socialism, Polish-Soviet friendship and Poland's allied ties. These are not trade union figures but envoys chosen in advance to provide propaganda support from outside for an attempted coup. But things turned out differently.

Within 24 hours of the imposition of martial law in Poland, 32 extremist Solidarity envoys, as America's AP agency later reported, made a trip to Zurich. The secret meeting lasted 2 days. Afterward a statement was made to the effect that those who met are not thinking of returning home but regard themselves henceforth as a "coordination group" which is allegedly to "facilitate the activity" of the representatives of extremist Solidarity leaders who are now in various Western countries and seek to "step up aid" to Poland.

What kind of activity and "aid" are they talking about?

A relatively clear outline has now emerged of the plans nurtured by aggressive Western circles in connection with events in Poland. "The whole country, with the Soviet lines of communication with the GDR which cross it, could be paralyzed and take on the appearance of a kind of graveyard," one newspaper wrote. This plan assigned a special role to the leaders of KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and KNP [Confederation for an Independent Poland] who have entrenched themselves in Solidarity. As the magazine DER SPIEGEL wrote, they must undermine the foundations of the people's power in Poland.

Some people in the FRG were already rubbing their hands with glee, anticipating the events in whose organization Western subversive antisocialist centers played the part of secret conductor. "The question of power has been openly raised," the newspaper DIE WELT, which belongs to Springer, stated triumphantly. "Confrontation with the regime will take place.... Solidarity is already talking about the need for its own 'workers militia....' It is now only a question of handling the confrontation correctly...." That was the scenario for the counterrevolution.

But events in Poland took a different turn. The "explosions" which counterrevolutionary forces in Poland itself and their representatives and patrons abroad spent so long preparing was prevented.

However, by no means everyone in the FRG, in the ruling circles or even in the conservative opposition grouping, was infected by the "fever of expectation." Many people on the Rhine are aware of the danger of the plans to disrupt the present correlation of forces in Europe. They have come to the conclusion that, despite the "allure" of such plans, the Polish counterrevolutionaries' course is doomed to failure and there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence.

"It is in the West's interests to do nothing rash," the bourgeois newspaper DIE WELT warns. "The flowers of the dreams will fade if the West once again gives over to confrontation, renounces the quest for cooperation, raises the drawbridges and sounds the alarm for all hands to man the guns...."

The many years wasted in cold war battles form a sinister, warning shadow every time Washington issues new bellicose appeals. Hence the skepticism with which the American administration's attempts to force the FRG and other West European countries to adopt discriminatory economic "sanctions" against socialist Poland and at the same time against the Soviet Union have been greeted here. These attempts are seen here by realistically minded circles not only as the intention of inflicting damage on the socialist countries but also as the desire to lead West Europe away from the detente policy and the practice of international cooperation and subjugate it to senseless American plans for achieving military superiority.

According to the transatlantic scenario, West European countries were to prevent the normalization of the situation in Poland by their own efforts, which would certainly only have poisoned the atmosphere in Europe. "From the European viewpoint," the Bonn newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER notes reasonably, "such measures are two-edged in the extreme...."

However, Washington is still trying to use its favorite arm-twisting tactics against the West European countries. The NATO apparatus in Brussels has been set in motion at top speed. Through that machinery the United States is trying to impose actions interfering in Poland's internal affairs and is making attacks on a set of agreements between a number of European countries with the Soviet Union under the "gas for pipes" project.

The massive pressure from across the ocean is making itself felt. The other day a meeting of foreign ministers of the Common Market countries was held in Brussels. At the Washington strategists' request, the communique adopted in Brussels amounted, in essence, to open interference in Poland's internal affairs. At the same time U.S. attempts to force the partners to impose economic "sanctions" on the USSR and Poland were unsuccessful. In all probability the influence of the policy of detente and good-neighborliness on the sentiments of the West European public had an effect here, as well as their awareness of the importance of maintaining cooperation with the socialist states in their own long-term interests.

The results of U.S. President Reagan's meeting with FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt were similar. Despite a number of statements similar to those in Brussels, the paper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE notes, the partners "disagreed on sanctions against Moscow and Warsaw."

Commenting on the talks between the U.S. President and the FRG chancellor, the OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG notes that the "Polish events have caused disagreements in the West, primarily because the United States and the FRG have long held different views on the policy of the relaxation of international tension. In contrast to Washington, Bonn regards the achievements in the sphere of East-West contacts as so valuable that it would not want by tough discriminatory measures to jeopardize the detente process."

The Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] press bulletin PARLAMENTARISCH-POLITISCHER PRESSEDIENST published an article containing sharp criticism of the Washington administration's adventurist actions in connection with the events in Poland. "Western Countries Oppose Reagan's Discriminatory Measures" -- the article was headed. At the same time, the papers note that during the meeting the FRG and U.S. leaders "tried to disguise the level of disagreement: In fact, they tried to give most prominence to questions on which their views coincide."

In its attempts to impose its policy Washington is trying to recruit representatives of rightwing circles in Western countries and is not against leaning on them. When certain U.S. papers accused certain of the allies of allegedly "reacting too weakly" to the events in Poland, there was an immediate reaction here from all who link their political -- and not only political -- destiny with the military business and with the arms race.

The leader of the ultrarightists, F.-J. Strauss, led a pathetic handful of demonstrators in Munich chanting demagogic slogans in defense of "freedom in Poland." "The advocate of Pinochet, candle in hand, surrounded by Catholic bishops who only recently were prepared to bless the neutron bomb and now intend to conscecrate new U.S. nuclear missiles on West German soil targeted on Moscow and Warsaw -- this picture should give everyone food for thought," the paper UNSERE ZEIT writes. "These forces are not concerned at all about peace and tranquillity for the Polish people, nor about the workers' rights they are violating in their own country. They reckon that in the conditions of hysteria unleashed around Poland it will be easier for them to impose the deployment of hundreds of new U.S. nuclear missiles."

A plan to undermine the antiwar moveent in West Europe was discussed at the latest session of the NATO Council. The "arms propagandists" now intend, a group of prominent SPD figures warns, to use the events in Poland as a pretext for demanding even more money for submarines, missiles and bombers.

As well as stepping up the pressure on West Europe, Washington has mobilized all its means of overt and covert interference in Poland's internal affairs. Munich's Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, operating under the direct leadership of the CIA, are currently broadcasting round the clock. The above-mentioned "coordination group," set up with the backing of Western special services, is now involved in drafting radio programs containing recommendations for counterrevolutionary forces in Poland.

West German peace-loving forces naturally believe that the FRG, as a country which stands at the junction of the two world social systems, should do all it can to ensure that it and its partners do not get involved in fruitless confrontation, in actions which violate other countries' sovereign rights. "It is high time that the West realized," the bourgeois paper KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER wrote in connection with the instigatory stance of certain circles vis-a-vis events in Poland, "that detente becomes its opposite if people try to use it to break up socialist regimes."

Fair warning.

FRG JOURNAL CITED ON HYPOCRISY OVER POLISH EVENTS

LD081848 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Bonn, 8 Jan, TASS -- The West German magazine STERN has published an article by its editor-in-chief Henri Nannen analyzing the devlopments in Poland prior to the imposition of martial law. "I am just sickened by hypocrisy towards Poland," Nannen writes. "To begin with, people here who consider any strike to be a crime against the foundations of free democratic orders rejoiced over any piece of news from Poland about strikes. Let us admit that quite a few people here unfolded their morning newspapers with the sweet hope that the strikers had already occupied another steel plant, another mine, another shipyard. Let us admit that quite a few people here were looking forward to the first bloody clashes because strength always gives rise to strength.

"It would be hypocrisy to overlook the fact," the author continues, "that extremists who had lost all touch with reality and just gone too far were playing an ever greater role in Solidarity.

"It would be hypocrisy to stubbornly insist that the Poles would manage to one extent or another to abandon the Warsaw Treaty. It would be hypocrisy not to think of what would happen if such things occurred here.

"Do you know what would happen? You can read about it in the Bonn treaty on relations between the RFG and the three (Western) powers concluded on May 26, 1952. Article 2 of the treaty describes the rights of the allies and Article 5 deals with state of emergency. Under the treaty, in case of serious violations of public security and order the Federal Government must first use is police forces. If it fails to restore order in this way and if, in the opinion of the three powers, there arises a threat to the arred forces of the Western Allies, their commanding officers have the right to immediately take proper protective measures (to the point of using arms) necessary to remove that threat.

"Although the emergency legislation approved by the Bundestag on May 30, 1968, slightly modified this procedure, nothing essential was changed: In case of an uprising in West Germany that threatens the Consitution and the RFG's membership of NATO, the Americans will intervene in our country the following day."

"It is precisely what the situation in Poland became like when on December 12 Solidarity demanded in Gdansk that a vote be taken on the proposed referendum, which along with a general strike was bound to impose on Poland an actually anti-communist social system, STERN stresses.

SOVIET ENVOY MEETS NIKAIDO, DISCUSSES POLAND

OW080613 Tokyo KYODO in English 0554 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo Japan 8 Jan KYODO -- Outgoing Soviet Ambassador Dmitriy Polyanskiy Friday said that he hoped Poland would settle its present crisis by itself without any external interference.

He made the remark when he met Secretary General Susumu Nikaido and other high ranking officials of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) for about an hour during which they exchanged views on the Polish situation and the relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

Nikaido told the Soviet ambassador that he was concerned about the situation in Poland and Afghanistan and that he hoped the problems would be settled peacefully.

Polyanskiy reiterated the official Soviet stand on the Afghan issue that the Soviet Union would withdraw its troops from that country when there is no external threat posed to Afghanistan.

Referring to the economic relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, the ambassador called on the LDP officials to help create opportunities to discuss bilateral economic issues for further development of the economic ties.

Polyanskiy will be replaced by current Soviet Ambassador to Hungary Vladimir Pavlov soon.

MOSCOW SCOFFS AT RFE CONCERN FOR POLISH CHILDREN

LD100200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 9 Jan 82

[(Leonid Chausev) commentary: "Baba Yaga Prophecies"]

[Text] The Radio Free Europe saboteurs have been showing concern about Polish children. They have taken to telling stories -- not Christmas stories, but political ones.

Donning the garb of moral preceptors, they sigh loudly into the microphone about the moral harm being done to Polish children by martial law. Horrifying details are brought to the listeners' attention. Children racked with fear apparently ask their parents who was shot in the streets today. Do any of us Poles living in Poland believe these lies? If it is a question of moral damage, DZIENNIK LUDOWY wrotes, then one should ask about the damage done, for example, to the children of those who organized the strikes at Lublin schools, who used children in their political games. We would add that there is no shooting on our streets.

It really is fitting for anyone but the Radio Free Europe saboteurs, on whose staff, as is well known, are former Nazi accomplices, to be upset about Polish children. After all, it is precisely Radio Free Europe which tried by all means to magnify the conflicts in Polish society and to dramatize and stir them up, and which gave subversive instructions to counterrevolutionaries entrenched in Solidarity to push the country over the precipice. Radio Free Europe has not come forward in the guise of a good fairy, but as Baba Yaga persuading children to sit on a spade so it is easier to throw them into the fire.

SOVIET MEDIA REPORT POLISH DOMESTIC SITUATION

Moscow Television 7 Jan

OW090230 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2300 GMT 7 Jan 82

[From the Vremya program]

[Text] The 40th anniversary of the founding of the Polish Workers Party was widely marked in Poland. A number of meetings were held, wreath-laying ceremonies at the graves of famous party activists took place and a jubilee exhibition opened in Krakow's V. I. Lenin Museum.

PAP has reported that a scientific-theoretical session was held in Warsaw under the auspices of the PZPR Central Committee Higher School of Social Sciences to commemorate the anniversary. Participants in this session addressed a letter to Jaruzelski in which they expressed complete and positive support for the actions of the Military Council for National Salvation in defending the interests of the people and the socialist state.

Party activists are organizing meetings and conferences of lower party organizations at Poland's enterprises, offices and construction sites to discuss the tasks of PZPR members under martial law conditions. Olszowski, member of the PZPR Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, gave a speech at a meeting with party activists of a workers' publishing cooperative. He discussed the program of economic, political, social, ideological and organizational measures for the martial law period. Czyrek, a member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish minister of foreign affairs, met with heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Warsaw. According to PAP, the minister informed them of the situation in the country and of Poland's position on some international issues. The foreign minister stressed the progressive normalization of life in Poland. The minister also noted the significance of economic assistance to Poland, especially from the USSR.

Polish mass media have reported on further measures to regulate production activities. Reports highlight the first coal produced in the Piast mine, where disorders caused by Soliarity were especially prolonged and intense.

The Military Council for National Salvation has instructed the relevant ministries to create the necessary conditions for the resumption of work in higher education establishments no later than the first half of February. Museums and art galleries are open in Warsaw. PAP reports that the Polish airline will resume domestic flights on 8 January.

11 Jan TASS Report

LD111512 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Jan, TASS -- Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Janusz Obodowski and Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz held in Warsaw a press conference for foreign journalists on the state of affairs in the Polish economy.

Janusz Obodowski disclosed a number of figures on reduction of the pace of economic development of the country and the national income in 1981. He noted that it was the introduction of martial law alone which created conditions for stopping the negative processes in the national economy.

Facts have also been cited showing that a number of Western powers are trying to exert all-round pressure on Poland by curtailing economic and financial cooperation with it.

Janusz Obodowski told correspondents that Western banks had denied the Polish People's Republic credits of 350 million dollars which are necessary to pay urgent foreign debts. In connection with the Western discriminatory measures, the Polish mass media emphasize that the imperialist circles through their rabid psychological and economic aggression are designing to complicate the socio-economic difficulties in Poland, to disorganize supplies for the population.

There is nothing new in the U.S. present-day policy towards the Polish People's Republic, stresses the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. The Americans have resorted to such methods repeatedly. These measures, writes another newspaper, DZIENNIK KUDOWY, not only undermine the normal development of Polish-American relations but reduce the material standards of Polish families. Reagan's stand can be described only as gross interference into internal Polish affairs.

The Polish mass media point to the stepped-up activities of party organizations at all levels. Speaking at a voivodship plenary meeting of the Polish United Workers' Party in Wroclaw, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Tadeusz Porebski pointed out that the party, along with the people, was in conditions of martial law which enables restoration of normal life and work. A meeting of directors of industrial enterprises and secretaries of their party organizations was held at the Tarnow Voivodship party committee. The meeting was attended by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Stanislaw Opalko. The participants in the meeting discussed the tasks of the working personnel in the new year with due account for the fact that the voivodship industry failed to fulfill the plan of 1981.

The PAP news agency reports the growing activity of the population in martial law conditions. The news agency stresses that reports on formation of local public-civilian committees of national salvation testify to one of the main features of present-day Poland. Such committees are being formed in towns and [words indistinct]. Activists of the Polish United Workers' Party, of other parties and public organizations are pooling their efforts towards solution of difficult problems directly on the place of residence or work.

Newspapers, radio and television of Poland report flood damage in a number of areas of the country, specifically in the Plock and Szczecin Voivodships. The city of Plock is threatened with inundation. About 10,000 people were evacuated from the distress area. The army joined the rescue operations. Members of the Martial Council of National Salvation, including General Florian Siwicki, went to the distress area.

The PAP agency reports that a meeting of Chairman of the Main Committee of the United Peasant's Party R. Malinowski with peasants, representatives of branch unions and organizations of agricultural producers was held in Warsaw. Speaking at the meeting, R. Malinowski stressed that these organizations must support the government's measures aimed at stepping up the campaign of procurement of farm products. The United Peasant's Party hopes that patriotism and civil duty of land tillers will help ensure that there should be no lack of grain in Poland.

It was stressed at the meeting that the U.S. "sanctions" confirmed the old truth that the steady development of livestock breeding can be achieved only through increasing the country's own fodder base.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Roundup

PM111437 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 1 January devotes about three-fourths of pages 14 and 15 to a roundup of material carried under the rubric "Plot Against Poland" and a banner headline reading "How the Counterrevolutionary Coup Was Prepared."

The material on page 14 is subheaded "The Performers" and consists of reprints of items from Warsaw papers and Prague RUDE PRAVO accompanied by reproductions of documents mentioned in the articles. The items feature in this part of the roundup are: a TRYBUNA LUDU article claiming that Solidarity used "children" to put up posters at night, especially in Mazowsze; a TRYBUNA LUDU report citing Solidarity's Bujak on access to the mass media as the "first step in any revolution"; a ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI attack on Solidarity's Modzelewski; an item from Prague RUDE PRAVO on events leading up to the crackdown and the "counterrevolutionary scenario."

The material on page 15 is subheaded "The Conductors" and consists of three correspondent reports, beginning with an item from Anatoliy Manakov in New York.

Manakov notes the administration's setting up of a situation group on Poland, commenting: "If you believed the public statements of high-ranking administration figures, you might think U.S. vital interests and what is customarily termed national security were in jeopardy." Manakov is strongly critical of the U.S. press reaction to events in Poland. The mass media "are openly urging the White House to switch to a 'big stick' policy vis-a-vis the Polish Government," and Flora Lewis of the New York TIMES is speaking of Poland "as though it were Texas or California." As for President Reagan's Christmas message, "the President naturally said not a word about the sovereignty of the Polish state and people and their right to decide their destiny themselves -- as though he were speaking of a disobedient 'vassal' who could be sometimes punished and sometimes spared, as desired." However, no people will "so easily surrender their right to defend their own sovereignty and social gains achieved during years of people's power. That is what those people in Washington who love to control the destinies of others have forgotten," Manakov declares.

The roundup continues with a Paris dispatch from A. Sabov and ends with a Basel-Zurich report from Vladimir Lomeyko, who quotes an exiled Polish engineer's claim that "Zbigniew Brzezinski was one of the main writers of the scenario for the emerging bloody tragedy." Lomeyko's report is prefaced by heavily sarcastic unattributed comments on the Western press' "groaning" about the introduction of martial law and its "orchestrated lies."

TRYBUNA LUDU CITED ON POLISH FOREIGN POLICY

LD081306 Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jan, TASS -- The newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU has published an article which says, in particular:

Polish foreign policy is being implemented today in emergency circumstances. People's Poland attaches special importance to relations with the allied socialist countries which render support and assistance to it at the difficult moment. Many Western and developing countries regard with understanding the situation which has arisen in Poland and are aware of the complexity of the causes which brought it on. Other states, despite certain objections, adhere to the opinion that they have no right to interfere in our internal affairs. However, in the world there are governments which, while assuring of their well-wishing attitude to the Polish people, put political pressure and apply economic sanctions directed against Polish society. To them the Polish question is only part of a big political game. Such actions fully contradict the interests of Europe and the need to preserve restraint in relations between East and West.

Poland has not changed and will not change its place in the international political arena as well as its attitude to problems arising in the world. Like before, we want to pursue an open foreign policy which accords with Polish traditions.

TRYBUNA LUDU warns Western states against attempts at using their influence to create in Europe an atmosphere of anxiety, uncertainty, and conflicts. Poland, the article says, does not threaten any of the countries and therefore it will not agree to anyone's threatening its interests. The sooner the fact that pressure on Poland is a kind of subversive action against European security is taken into account the more quickly it will be possible to speak of removing the threat of chaos in East-West relations.

PRAVDA REVIEWS HISTORY OF POLISH WORKERS PARTY

PM081511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 82 p 4

[Dr of Historical Sciences I. Yazhborovskaya article: "Party of the Polish Workers: On the 40th Anniversary of the Founding of the Polish Workers Party"]

[Text] The Polish Workers Party [Polska Partia Robotnicza -- PPR], the Marxist-Leninist party of the Polish working class, was created 40 years ago, 5 January 1942.

Founded in a Warsaw occupied by German fascist troops, the PPR was the continuer of the glorious traditions of the preceding generations of proletarian revolutionaries -- members and leaders of the "Proletariat" Party, the Social Democratic Party of the Kingdom of Poland and Lithuania, the Polish Socialist Party of the Left, the Communist Party of Poland and also the Marxist tendency in the Polish Socialist Party. It creatively assimilated and applied in practice the best of the ideological legacy and political experience of the Polish workers movement and utilized everything that had stood the test of time from the concepts of the left, radical trend of the peasant movement and democratic groups of the intelligentsia.

In its first programmatic address the PPR declared that it would be a party which "always and everywhere defends the interests of the working masses and struggles for their final liberation from the yoke of capitalism" and which is "linked by thousands of threads with the life, destiny and future of its own people."

Hitlerite fascism brought enslavement and the most brutal terror to Poland. The threat of physical annihilation hung over its people. Every day of the occupation carried off thousands of victims. One in every six of the country's inhabitants perished. An ever-increasing number of patriots rose to the struggle against the aggressors. The resistance movement began to spread daily. It remained disunited, however, and the majority of underground groupings rejected the concept of a mass anti-Hitler struggle relying on broad sections of the working people.

Rightwing politicians bided their time, hoping that Hitler's Germany and the USSR would bleed each other white. They were occupied, above all, with ensuring their accession to power at the moment of liberation.

The PPR took it upon itself to organize the nationwide armed struggle against the Hitlerite occupiers. Bringing national liberation tasks to the fore, it closely tied up the struggle for Poland's freedom and independence with the policy of its consistent democratization and of liquidating the roots of the reactionary domestic and foreign policy which had brought the country to a national catastrophe.

The PPR urged all patriotic forces to put as swift an end as possible to the policy of passive temporizing which was so disastrous for the people. The communists -- both those in Poland and those who found themselves on USSR territory during the war years -- declared their support for the liberation war being waged by the Soviet people and they linked Poland's future liberation precisely with that war. The party formed its own military organization and took it upon itself to develop a mass people's partisan struggle against the occupiers. By the middle of 1944 the People's Army had 17 brigades and equivalent formations and more than 200 partisan detachments and groups. By this time thousands of Soviet people were fighting in Polish partisan detachments, too.

Polish armed units and formations were set up in the USSR on the initiative of the Union of Polish Patriots and with the assistance of the Soviet state, and in October 1943 they joined battle with the fascist aggressors on the Soviet-German front. In July 1944 the creation of the first army of the Polish Armed Forces was formalized, and in August of the same year -- the second army of the Polish Armed Forces, which made a weighty contribution to the defeat of Hitlerite fascism.

The PPR was the only political force able to evaluate the correlation of forces in the international arena and its own tasks in depth and from Marxist-Leninist positions and to formulate a program for Poland's rebirth relying on friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. Being a constituent part of the international communist and workers movement, the party of Polish communists based its political line on the strategy of a national front and of rallying all the people's democratic and progressive forces around the people's democratic camp led by it.

The bourgeois politicians' hopes of winning by exploiting the contradictions within the anti-Hitler coalition and the anti-Soviet trends in the policies of Britain and the United States proved vain. Poland's fate was being decided on the Eastern front. The masses were being increasingly persuaded of the fallaciousness of the line of the bourgeois parties and organizations, whose class interests ran counter to the nation's fundamental interests. In the middle of 1943 the reactionary section of the underground began making attempts to impose a civil war on the democratic resistance movement. The PPR did not let itself be pushed onto that fatal path.

In its program guidelines, the party was guided by the Leninist theory of socialist revolution. Its program clearly formulated the ultimate goal -- socialism. The approach to resolving this task lay by way of realizing the creative concept of People's Poland and by way of a people's democratic revolution growing out of the national liberation struggle.

The PPR program included a task reflecting the interests of very broad sections of the Polish people -- the task of creating an independent and consistently democratic state of a new type in which power would belong to the people's masses united in an antifascist national front. It envisaged the implementation of a radical agrarian reform and the socialization of the main sectors of industry. The communists' patriotic stand and the party's organizational role in actively resisting the fascist aggressors contributed to the steady growth in the PPR's prestige and turned it into the party most consistently representing the nation's interests.

With the creation of the political representation of the people's democratic forces -- the National People's Council [Krajowa Rada Narodowa] -- and then the Polish National Liberation Committee as the organ of executive power, the PPR became an influential political force. Relying on the national front, strengthening the alliance of democratic parties and, at the same time, struggling to isolate and rout the bourgeois-landowner reaction, the PPR was able, in accordance with the decisions of its first congress (December 1945), to ensure the peaceful development of the revolutionary process in the country.

During the joint struggle to strengthen the people's power and resolve a huge range of revolutionary tasks, cooperation was becoming increasingly close, and gradual mutual rapproachement was taking place between the two workers parties -- the PPR and the Polish Socialist Party. This process ended in December 1948 with their unification on a platform of Marxism-Leninism and the creation of the Polish United Workers' Party, which became the leading force in the building of socialism in the Polish People's Republic.

In liberated Poland, cooperating closely with other democratic parties, Polish communists headed the working people in the struggle to consolidate the people's power, to implement socioeconomic transformations and to restore the country's economy. Profound revolutionary transformations and the strengthening of the united front of the working class, the union of workers and peasants and the Democratic National Front became the basis of the building of socialism in Poland.

In a short space of time Poland turned from a backward agrarian country into a state with a developed economy and culture and became one of the world's frontranking industrial countries.

The historic merit of the PPR consists in its implementation of a fundamental turning point in Polish-Soviet relations and built the alliance and friendship with the USSR based on the unshakable foundation of the commonality of ideas, aspirations and interests. The Polish People's Republic firmly joined the fraternal family of socialist countries. The basis of its foreign policy was the strengthening of relations of cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

The recent period has been a very difficult time in the history of the PZPR and Poland. Using the mistakes of the former leadership of the party and the country, internal and external reaction provoked a profoumd political and socioeconomic crisis. The decisive measures taken by the Polish authorities have ended counterrevolution's attempts to push the country from the socialist path chosen by the people. As Army General W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, emphasized in his address to the Polish people, in the cause of building socialism a special place belongs to the party which is still an active and creative force in the process of historic transformations.

PRAVDA VIEWS PARTY WORK IN WARSAW PLANTS

PM041637 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Dec 81 p 4

[Correspondent O. Losoto dispatch: "Workers Speak: PRAVDA's Correspondent Reports From Warsaw"]

[Text] 28 Dec -- We are in the last days of 1981, which has been difficult and full of drama for People's Poland. The counterrevolution that had entrenched itself in the leading components of the Solidarity trade union association and its Western instigators and accomplices tried economically and ideologically to undermine socialism in Poland, to dismantle its state structure and then to seize power. It has now become quite clear that it was at the end of the year that counterrevolution intended to take this step. Some people already saw a bourgeois Poland that had broken its links with the socialist community and withdrawn from the Warsaw Pact.

But these plans were not destined to be realized. "We were compelled to say 'No,'" the Army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes. "There is no longer any place for chaos, anarchy and the willfulness of the Solidarity pocket czars. There is no place for strikes, which destroy not only the faltering economy but also, physically and psychologically, the health and morality of society. There is no place for fanatical demagogic propaganda that sets Poles at loggerheads with Poles in the interests of those who would like to make the capital of power out of national tragedy. There can be no leniency toward the counter-revolutionaries, who are, whether they themselves intend it or not, international reaction's subversive fifth column. There is no place for violators of public order and of the state's laws or for any of those who would like to set fire to our common home -- Poland."

The reports coming in from various regions of Poland indicate that most working people have greeted with understanding and approval the measures against the enemies of socialism. The government's actions have had a positive influence on improving the public mood and restoring the production rhythm. Of course, the stabilization process takes time. Moreover, it is taking place under extremely complex conditions of economic instability, many broken cooperation ties, and a shortage of raw and other materials. Much hard work lies ahead. And the guarantee that the difficulties will be surmounted is the great economic and spiritual potential accumulated in the country over the years of socialist development, and above all the country's people, communists, patriots and all who have shown their loyalty to socialist Poland and the cause of socialism at this difficult time.

Your correspondent visited several Warsaw enterprises. The general impression can be expressed in a few words: Production collectives are typified by calm, work and thoughts about the future....

The Warsaw mechanical plant. This enterprise produces fuel apparatus. The scene in the party committee office was animated. Primary party organization secretaries and party group organizers were gathering for a short briefing. Z. Rothe, first secretary of the plant PZPR committee, had just returned from the district committee and was in a hurry to pass on to the party aktiv the information he had obtained about the situation in the country and the tasks for the immediate future. The information must reach the entire collective, every person as rapidly as possible.

I held several short interviews:

Z. Rothe: "We believe that the measures that have been taken are correct. This ought to have been done before. It is a crucial time for the party. Much now depends on the resoluteness of our actions. After all, it is well-known that not everyone has passed the tests that have befallen the PZPR. Our ranks must be strengthened. We are placing the emphasis on individual work with people. We see this as one of the main reserves for strengthening ties with the masses and increasing influence on the collective. Moreover, alongside the administration, the party organization has taken over some of the everyday concerns that used to be dealt with by the trade unions."

"The anarchy has been ended. People are aware of the order that has emerged and can see the economic machinery starting to work. They are greeting with approval the news that negligent people are being punished and that mismanagement, speculation and crime are being suppressed."

L. Soltan, secretary of a shop party organization: "People are working and the normal production process is underway. But what will happen tomorrow and the day after? That depends on us. Party members' activeness has increased markedly in recent days."

More comrades came up. Z. Swietkowski, chief of the plant technical school, M. Dolmata, secretary of a section party organization, and enterprise Director J. Arminski.

A process of stabilization is underway, the communists said. But at the same time the difficulties being encountered on this road must not be played down. The extremist Solidarity leaders have succeeded in greatly harming the country's economy. Many people fell for their demagogic agitation and yielded to the psychological pressure and outright terror. The consequences of this can be felt everywhere. Not everything has yet settled down and calmed down. There are problems within the party itself. It is well-known that not all its members and organizations have passed the hard examination of keen political struggle. Restoring and strengthening the party's militant traditions [poryadki], increasing its assertive might, and influencing the life of collectives and all society -- those are the tasks that the PZPR is faced with resolving. In this situation, my interlocutors noted, great responsibility falls on every party member. The face of a communist is determined by actions, not words. Everyone must set in his own sector an example of conscientiousness and selflessness in labor and in the performance of public duty.

Kora is a well-known enterprise in Warsaw. This big sewn goods factory produces clothing, skirts, raincoats, overcoats and other articles that are always popular with customers, including customers in the Soviet Union.

Malgozata Rosiecka, first secretary of the plant PZPR committee, described the factory and the deeds of its collective and party organization. The enterprise is working at full capacity. Output has been increased in recent days. The workers -- it is mostly women who work at the plant -- understood the introduction of martial law.

"Our factory is preparing for the economic reform," M. Rosiecka said. "New economic incentives will come into operation and the enterprise will gain great economic and financial independence. The party organization is now paying considerable attention to preparing the collective for work under the new conditions. A special training system has been developed to this end. It has three sections. The first is courses for the leading enterprise personnel. The second is tuition for the members of the workers self-management body and the aktiv of public organizations. The third is the tuition of the entire collective. Nor are we forgetting propaganda work. We are making active use of the factory radio station. One recent program, for instance, was called 'Who Was Hiding Behind Workers' Backs?'"

I went to yet another enterprise -- the Warsaw optical plant. It happened that I had been there several times in the last year. I had seen the collective in various situations. There is a strong party organization in the plant. It is headed by experienced party leader Zenon Zapala. He has worked in the enterprise for over 30 years and has been a PZPR member since 1955.

"The process of restoring the party's militant, Marxist-Leninist spirit," he said, "will not be easy. A difficult time lies in store for us. But we must get through it."

Three enterprises. The collectives are resolving different production tasks. But it is not hard to see the common element uniting them. Namely the desire of the majority of people to do their share of work in surmounting the crisis. The realization that the country's future and its citizens' prosperity today depend on every Pole. And this can be achieved only in an atmosphere of calm, trust and conscientious work for the good of socialist Poland.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA VIEWS SOLIDARITY 'ARCHIVES'

PM121145 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 81 p 3

[Correspondent Yu. Orlik "Polish Reportage": "The Demand of the Times"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Life is increasingly returning to normal in Poland. Order and calm reign in the streets of its cities. The production rhythm is being restored at enterprises.

At this difficult time for the country ordinary newspaper reports have a special meaning: "Unloading of ships carrying food continues at coastal ports;" "Construction workers promise to provide 12,000 apartments by the end of the year;" "Another 90 buses are operating in Warsaw."

The Poles' reaction to the declaration of martial law is that this political step has put an end to the orgy organized by counterrevolutionary forces and saved society from civil war. When you see women taking thermos flasks of hot tea and hot homemade pies to soldiers in the street, you realize that it is sincere.

The adventurist plans of socialism's enemies have failed. The overwhelming majority of the Polish working class and peasant masses have displayed political maturity in their time of trouble. And that despite the fact that the archdemagogues from Solidarity and counterrevolutionary riffraff from KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and the "Confederation for an Independent Poland" have spent the last 18 months reviling the party, people's power and the foundations of the Polish constitutional system virtually with impunity and have used blackmail, psychological terror and the threat of physical violence to alienate Polish society from socialism. But to no avail! The liberal scattering of anti-Soviet propaganda also failed to produce the required shoots, and the diligent attempts to smash the socialist community countries' unity were a fiasco.

Socialism's enemies are furious about this. They tried to resist the military authorities' measures by provoking strikes and street riots in certain parts of the country, particularly in Katowice Voivodship and on the coast. At the "Piast" mine Solidarity militants kept over 1,000 miners at the coal face. Miners were also forced by threats and blackmail to stay underground at the Ziemowit mine. Polish central television prepared a report on the events at the mine. Weeping wives and mothers whose husbands and sons had essentially been taken hostage by a group of terrorists.... They were shattering pictures; but what is human grief to people motivated by hatred!

It was hatred of socialism that dictated the Solidarity leaders' sinister plans. Documents found at the headquarters of Solidarity's regional branches, which have been extensively described for the Polish public by the press, radio and television, show that all the preparations had been made for a counterrevolutionary coup. The posts in the future provisional (or coalition) government had been allocated. Orders and instructions had been drawn up on ways of combating the authorities. For example, the following instruction was removed from Solidarity's secret files in the Mazowsze region: "If the forces of law and order attack enterprises, you must erect barricades and resort to arson. Propaganda must be conducted using loudspeakers and placards. The attackers must be disarmed and the commanders treated as criminals." The conspirators from Tarnow Solidarity called directly for the immediate "liquidation" of communists "irrespective of sex, along with their families." The requisite facilities had been collected for the reprisals. The television has recently shown many pictures of caches of weapons.

Poland was on the brink of fratricidal civil war. The political adventurists were prepared to wade through the blood of their own people toward a "self-managing republic" and, essentially, toward the restoration of capitalism. The authorities' emergency measures prevented a national tragedy.

The publication of the "archives" of Solidarity's regional branches, documents associated with the activity of the "Confederation for an Independent Poland" and KSS-KOR showed Polish citizens who the "defenders of the people" were. The double-dyed anticommunist Kuron, the fascist-type dictator Bujak, the "hangman" Jurczyk, the one-time deserter and now militant Rulewski.... The moral aspect of the Solidarity leaders was revealed in its repulsive nakedness. Quarreling among themselves, suspicion, unscrupulousness and financial machinations -- all these phenomena were present.

They spoke blasphemously about "social justice", "equality" and "democracy." And it is no accident that statements by former Solidarity activists are now appearing in the press to the effect that they want nothing to do with the counterrevolutionary elements who made themselves at home in the trade union association leadership. The days of political detoxification and enlightenment have come for people misled and overwhelmed by demagogic slogans.

The Polish counterrevolutionaries had a special place in their plans for young people.

TRYBUNA LUDU highlighted one of the documents found at the Solidarity headquarters for the Mazowsze region, printing a facsimile of it. It is a handwritten memorandum "scouts are needed for a daring assingment: All billboard windows in the city center must seen to. Let's smash them in. I have the details. Julka." The content of the memorandum scarcely needs deciphering. It refers to using schoolchildren to wage a "poster war." Similar instructions were attached to directions on strikes at schools in Lublin Voivodship: "Young people must join in the preparation of decorations." That is, slogans, posters and leaflets of an antisocialist nature. The Solidarity leaders must have known that "children's games" of that kind might result in clashes between the children they had deceived and the organs of public order. But what did they care for the children? The sole aim of these devils was to discredit the values of socialism in the young people's eyes.

In light of these facts it is clear why Solidarity worked so hard to smash the Polish Scout Union (ZHP), by backing and maintaining various "independent" groupings in it. What they were supposed to serve is faily clearly explained by articles in the SOLIDARNOSC weekly which proposed an amendment to the scout's promise, removing the words which oblige those joining the ZHP to "be loyal to the cause of socialism." The Solidarity ringleaders wanted to remove the word "socialism" from the Polish dictionary altogether. From the language of adults, young people and children.

It was to be said that these efforts were not entirely unsuccessful.

It is no mere chance that leaders from the Independent Students Association (NZS) were among those who tried to offer resistance to the measures of the military authorities. The KOR ringleaders famous for their pathological hatred of socialism were at the cradle of this organization. Apart from spiritual kinship they are also linked by actual family ties: One of the authors of the NZS' programmatic declaration was Maciej Kuron, the son of Jacek Kuron, who pretended to the role of leader of the antisocialist opposition. On receiving handouts from the West, the "independents" cleared their debts with interest — by defaming and blackening the people's power, the party and the socialist unions of Polish youth. Youths from the NZS, having become in essence a special subdivision of counterrevolution in the higher educational establishments provoked strikes, street marches and protest actions.

The introduction of martial law in the country and the decisive suppression of all forms of antistate and antisocialist activity was not to the taste of the "independents" and aroused anger and irritation. They were eager for action.

On the evening following the proclamation of the Polish Council of State decree, militiamen detained two young people at the NZS headquarters in Warsaw. On one of them they found a bundle of freshly printed leaflets still smelling of ink, signed by the deputy chairman of the NZS National Coordinating Commission, Teodor Klinceqicz. The leafelts appealed to people not to submit to the decisions of the Military Council for National Salvation. NZS emissaries were also among the strike organizers at the aircraft plant in Swidnik. And how can we fail to recall here the letters and statement adopted at the party meetings of many enterprises, in which the communist workers had long been demanding the disbandinment of this student organization which had slithered into the bog of anticommunism.

It is clear that it is not the malevolent renegades who are determining the mood of the Polish youth and its attitude toward what is happening. The young generation recognizes that the radical measures to suppress the sinister plans of the adventurists were completely necessary. The course toward defending the gains of socialism is the course toward defending their future. And the youth unions, together with other political and social organizations, have come out in support of this course. The statement of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth (ZSMP) Main Council Presidium says in particular: "Today the duty of ZSMP members is to assist the achievement of the social and economic aims for the defense of which martial law was introduced." The ZSMP main board told me that the youth organizations are becoming more widely involved in the work to normalize the situation in the country. ZSMP activists are serving on party committees and helping to adjust the production rhythm at enterprises. And primarily they are carrying out explanatory work among their coevals. Together with the party committees, ZMSP plant boards are organizing social and consumer commissions which are assuming concern for the workers' interests. School children scouts have created a so-called "winter first aid" and are helping the old, the sick and large families at this difficult time. Activists from the Communist Union of Polish Youth have joined the worker patrols. Students from medical polyclinics and military hospitals.

Of course, these are only the first steps. There are difficult days and complex tasks ahead. To resolve them socialist Poland is counting on the young people, on their bravery, energy, knowledge and civic maturity.

SFRY'S KRAIGHER THANKS BREZHNEV FOR GREETINGS

PM311039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 81 p 1

[Sergej Kraigher untitled message to Brezhnev]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On behalf of the SFRY State Presidency and on my own behalf I express profound thanks to you, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the CPSU Central Committee and to the friendly Soviet people for the warm congratulations and good wishes sent on Republic Day.

We fully share your conviction that the all-around, equitable cooperation, imbued with mutual respect, between the SFRY and the USSR accords with our peoples' vital interests. I want to stress once again the significance which we attach to the further development of Yugoslav-Soviet friendship and cooperation based on well-known jointly established principles. We also see in this our contribution to the improvement of international relations and to the cause of socialism and progress throughout the world.

[Signed] Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY State Presidency

MEDICAL COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED WITH CSSR

LD220042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] A 5-year cooperation plan in the field of health care, medical science and the medical industry was signed today in Moscow between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. Cooperation will be developed in the fields of running and organizing health care and in the fields of cardiovascular, oncological, infectious and viral illnesses. Matters concerning the improvement of mother and child health protection, designing medical instruments and searching for new diagnostic means and medicines will be further developed. As before, scientists from the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia will carry out joint scientific research and will exchange information.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS EEC 'MILITARY INTEGRATION' PLAN

PM111021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Lavrenev article: "Revision at Berlaymont"]

[Excerpt] The 1957 Treaty of Rome, which established the Common Market, was something like a timetable in which the first part was worked out in detail and the second, in its initiators' opinion, was to take shape automatically later. As is well known, this second part implied the formation of an economic and currency union and a European political union based on it. But these expectations have not been borne out.

The seventies showed that capitalism's attempts to restructure itself and to keep in step with the times, so to speak, have quite a narrow framework. They are conditioned primarily by the mercenary interests of the ruling monopoly elites, which under crisis conditions are prepared to forget the "European idea" itself, which assumes joint action by the community members in various fields. It was no coincidence that FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher stated in the Bundestag recently that "...if EEC cohesion is not strengthened, the community will be threatened with a slide into 'narrow nationalism.'"

In order to overcome these trends, the idea was put to EEC members of strengthening political and military cooperation within the EEC framework. The joint plan, proposed by the FRG and Italy, for stepping up military-political integration was given the pompous title of the "European charter." As a blind, the "charter" proposes strengthening foreign policy cooperation within the EEC framework. But the main demand is to coordinate EEC efforts in the defense field. This becomes clear when you acquaint yourself with the debate in the European parliament in November 1981. The question was examined there of setting up a European navy to "watch" the routes taken by oil tankers. Isn't this plan reminiscent of the U.S. strategy of sending armadas to the Persian Gulf region?

So that the EEC countries' public could swallow the military integration plan, the "European charter" was softened by Italian proposals on improving and developing the Common Market, particularly on the question of narrowing the gap between the levels of development of the "Ten's" economies. It would be wrong, however, to assume that the Italian-West German initiative is merely a means of diverting public attention from the failures of the community's attempts to resolve the contradictions on such complex issues as EEC budget and agrarian policy. What we have here is another attempt to give the EEC a new, military-political dimension.

The gravity of this attempt is indicated by the following facts. It is not proposed to give the "European charter" the character of a law since the document would then need to be voted through in the national parliaments, and this would lead -- very probably -- to its rejection. Moreover, since questions of military integration contradict the letter of the Treaty of Rome, it is intended to carry out such cooperation by roundabout means, via the Western European Union [WEU], the only military organization in Western Europe which in law links seven EEC member countries with the aim of "mutual assistance in the event of aggression."

It is well known that the WEU is NATO's subsidiary in Western Europe. In principle, France does not participate in the WEU's purely military bodies but, via various channels, it continues to participate in its political activity.

At its December 1981 session the WEU assembly decided to "propose to the EEC members and candidate members that they affiliate themselves to the agreement whereby the WEU was established."

It is typical that the parliamentarians of the WEU assembly advocated the organization of permanent consultations with EEC organs, in particular with the European parliament, and the harmonization of the 1957 Treaty of Rome with the WEU treaty so as to prepare for the future creation of a European union. However, the Western European public is well aware of the danger of such a maneuver.

The present world situation demands, as the document of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers on the results of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG says, that "states, regardless of their social system or participation in particular military alliances, make every effort to continue to work together for the sake of consolidating peace and restoring a climate of detente and trust."

PAPER HITS WEST EUROPEAN MILITARY BLOC IDEA

PM081613 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jan 82 p 3

["Military-Political Review" by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA international observer V. Pustov: "Old Plans in a New Wrapping"]

[Text] It is not for nothing that politics in the West is frequently compared with commerce -- commerce in which this law holds sway: If you don't deceive, you won't sell. To force through a dangerous militarist idea which has been rejected repeatedly in the past is the same as trying to palm off a commodity which has been on the shelf a long time because there is no demand for it. It is necessary to cast caution to the winds and use more sophisticated propaganda, presenting old projects in a new, more attractive aspect.

Advocates and heralds of creating a so-called "integrated Europe" have now been employing this method for several decades. They are entering the new year of 1982 with their old political baggage. Back in the fifties they made attempts to knock together a "European Defense Community" -- a West European branch of the aggressive NATO bloc. It did not work out. In the sixties plans appeared for the formation of a "multinational" or "multilateral" nuclear force, which concealed the intention of introducing the West German Bundeswehr to nuclear weapons. That did not happen either.

In the seventies when, it is generally recognized, Europe felt more than any other continent the positive results of the detente process, it became harder for militant "Europeanists" to come out openly. They preferred to speak of "European unity" and "European building" and of speeding up "political integration" -- with the secret thought that it would lead ultimately to military integration. But the most open of the "integrationists" continued to try to get their own way even under conditions of detente, occasionally dredging up the old ideas of creating "European" armed forces, including nuclear forces. In particular they talked of knocking together a "European federation," whose president, as the Paris press pointed out, would be endowed with the right to decide the question of pressing the nuclear button. These were trial balloons which quickly burst in the atmosphere of universal indignation and condemnation.

But when, toward the beginning of the eighties, the world situation began to change sharply and aggressive NATO circles headed by the United States adopted a policy of fueling international tension and escalating the arms race the champions of "uniting Europe" once again raised their heads. They stepped up intrigues and maneuvers which could only result in the further deepening of the split in the continent. Above all, a broad propaganda campaign is being mounted, within the framework of the EEC, which is regarded by Washington and the NATO headquarters as this militarist bloc's important economic base.

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington is rushing the idea of forming within the common market a permanent organ to coordinate the foreign policy activities of its 10 member countries. He has proposed setting up some "machinery in case of crises" designed to formulate a unified stand if a dangerous situation arises somewhere and to restrict the potential of individual community countries for independently launching foreign policy initiatives. According to Western press reports, the British representative has not yet gone any further along the path of developing the military aspects of "European cooperation" only because he has been forced to take into consideration the positions of a number of other countries, particularly Ireland, which is not a NATO member and is opposed to the EEC being turned into a military bloc.

Representatives of Bonn are making no less persistent attempts to make the Common Market partners speak with "one voice." Where and how it should sound and who would set the tone in this chorus becomes clear when you familiarize yourself with the draft "European charter" put forward by FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher in conjunction with his Italian colleague E. Colombo. They set "the ten" the task of not confining themselves to economic integration but seeking to shape a "comprehensive" foreign policy and extend it to the "sphere of security" including "internal security." According to a report in London's FINANCIAL TIMES, Genscher even put forward a proposal to set up a council of defense ministers of the EEC countries.

The draft "European charter" has been drawn up with a view to the long term. What Genscher did not get around to saying is now being said for him by certain other statesmen and the press in the FRG. In the opinion of Bundestag Deputy Chairman G. Leber, people liable for military service in the FRG and France must have the opportunity to serve as they wish in the armed forces of either of these states. As the newspaper WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU pointed out, Leber considers such an exchange of people liable for military service the first symbolic step on the road to creating "a European security community." Leber's proposal is supported by another West German newspaper -- FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU -- although it admits that it will hardly be greeted sympathetically by the youth of France and the FRG. Thus, not only is a propaganda base being gradually given to the idea of military-political integration but specific ways to implement it are also being proposed.

French "Europeanists" are seeking to make their contribution to the militarist venture. Citing the mythical "Soviet military threat," Socialist Deputy L. Pignon is campaigning for the "building of the European bastion" of the North Atlantic Alliance. The same thing is demanded in the pages of the Paris newspaper LE MONDE by Vice Admiral (Retired) (P. Delaus). He sees the creation of NATO's "European bulwark," so to speak, as the logical conclusion both of the draft "European charter" and of the support given by the French Government to the American-NATO plan to deploy medium-range American nuclear missiles in West European countries. (Delaus) believes that France must take the initiative in this matter by entering into negotiations with the FRG and Britain.

For all that, it is very significant that (Delaus) admits that any variant -- old or new -- of the "European defense community" is absolutely unacceptable, for it was conceived right from the start as "a means of enslaving continental Europe, which was allocated the role of supplying cannon fodder." An accurate assessment! How, however, is one to square with it the retired admiral's demand to turn West Europe into a NATO "bulwark," which he, once again, pictures as some "European defense system"? As though, as such the old world could count on a more prestigious role.

It is known that Washington's emissaries retain the chief military-political levers in the Atlantic bloc in their hands. And where, if not in Washington, was the secret dream of turning the West European NATO partners into suppliers of cannon fodder nurtured?! Who, if not Washington, is now insisting on deploying American "Euromissiles" in West Europe, thereby seeking to turn it, according to London's FINANCIAL TIMES, into an American "protectorate" and, in the profound conviction of millions of West Europeans, into an American nuclear hostage?!

Under these conditions France is virtually being ordered to return to the "American bosom" by following the route which lies by way of an "integrated Europe" and the NATO military organization. The same (Delaus), acting with an eye to Washington, emphasizes that not only Bonn and London but also -- particularly importantly -- the "transatlantic colossus" would be pleased with the realization of his recommendations. For he "wants nothing so much as for the "Europeans to assume a greater share of the responsibility for their defense." This wish conceals both the desire to involve the European NATO allies still more deeply in realizing the bloc's dangerous militarist plans and fueling tension on the continent and the intention of releasing part of the American troops stationed in Europe to participate in suppressing the forces of national liberation and progress in the Near East and in other regions.

However, a number of EEC countries rightly perceive the plans for "European integration" -- political and military -- and the creation of various kinds of supranational institutions as an infringement of their national sovereignty. This was reflected in the recent London conference of leaders of the community countries. Thus Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreou, rejecting the plan to strengthen political and military cooperation within the framework of the "ten," declared that Greece does not intend to adapt its foreign policy to the line of other EEC countries.

The present "integration" resurgence is being observed in a complex situation in the Western world. It is characterized on the one hand by the intensification of contradictions between West European countries and the United States and on the other by the rapid growth of the antiwar movement on the European Continent. Both factors, which have to be taken into account, are recognized on both sides of the Atlantic. As the American magazine BUSINESS WEEK points out, "differences in economic and political interests are pulling the United States and Europe in different directions." This has manifested itself clearly, in particular, in the NATO countries' approach to evaluating the events in Poland. Whereas the United States operates from a standpoint of gross interference in the internal affairs of the Polish state, the reaction of the majority of its West European allies has proved far more restrained and realistic. As for the second factor, BUSINESS WEEK unambiguously notes a shift in the consciousness of whole generations of West Europeans, who are "turning away from the postwar system of institutions -- from NATO to the EEC."

This is evidenced by the wave of angry protests which has swept over West European countries -- protests against the deployment of American nuclear missile weapons and against raising the level of military confrontation on the continent, which is precisely what the champions of West European military-political integration are trying to achieve. The peoples' insistent demand is neither for Europe's division into hostile groupings to be deepended nor for a dangerous crisis situation to be created there but for detente to be strengthened and for peaceful mutually advantageous cooperation among all countries to be developed.

PRAVDA CITES FRG ECONOMIST ON TRADE WITH USSR

PM111147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Considerable Reserves"]

[Text] Bonn, 4 Jan -- "Economic ties between the FRG and the Soviet Union, despite the differences in their social and political systems, are developing successfully and are an extremely interesting phenomenon in the sphere of international relations," the well-known West German economist Prof [Mattias Schmitt] writes in the JOURNAL OST-WEST KOMMERZ.

The article says that the three visits to the FRG by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, were most important milestones in the formation and development not only of political relations but also of economic cooperation between the two countries.

"In the course of the recent visit by Soviet Leader L.I. Brezhnev to Bonn his talks with FRG leaders certainly placed in the foreground the most important problems of world politics, in particular arms control questions. However, considerable attention was also devoted to the economic aspect," (M. Schmitt) writes. "That is also reflected in a number of provisions of the joint communique, which notes that the favorable development of economic cooperation, which accords with mutual interests, is exerting a positive influence on relations between states in general and could promote international stability and the strengthening of peace."

An excellent concrete expression of these principles was the signing, on the eve of L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG, of a Soviet-West German agreement on deliveries of Siberian natural gas in exchange for pipes, compressors and other equipment for gas pipelines, the author of the article notes.

Summing up the results of successful economic cooperation between the FRG and the USSR over the last 10 years and noting that considerable reserves still exist in this sphere, the West German economist notes: "Our trade turnover, which has trebled over that period, has enabled the USSR to take the leading place in the FRG's 'Eastern trade,' while the FRG, in its turn, has become the Soviet Union's most important trade partner among Western countries. The FRG's field of activity in the sphere of the economy in general has been considerably extended. And if the policy of detente is a reliable basis not only for a favorable political climate in the world but also for the development of economic ties, then the course of confrontation can do nothing but harm. Today it is particularly important to extend and deepen trade and economic ties, strengthen their industrial basis and develop a true division of labor between the FRG and the USSR."

TASS REPORTS ON MALTESE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Talks With Gromyko

LD081550 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jan, TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a conversation today with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malta Alex Sceberras Trigona, who is on a visit in the Soviet Union.

When exchanging views on topical international problems the ministers expressed concern at the increased tension in the world and declared for the improvement of the international situation, for the preservation of the policy of detente, for the impermissibility of interference by states into the internal affairs of other countries and for the strengthening of international cooperation.

In this connection Andrey Gromyko stressed the big importance of the new Soviet proposals put forward by Leonid Brezhnev on the scaling down of nuclear arms and lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe.

Some questions related to the work of the Madrid meeting and the situation in the Mediterranean area were discussed.

Alex Sceberras Trigona said that the Government of Malta would invariably adhere to the policy of neutrality and non-alignment and work to assist the strengthening of peace and security in Europe.

The ministers noted with satisfaction that the bilateral Soviet-Maltese relations had favourably developed lately and had good prospects.

The conversation passed in a friendly, businesslike atmosphere.

Andrey Gromyko held a luncheon in honour of Alex Sceberras Trigona.

At the luncheon Andrey Gromyko and Alex Sceberras Trigona exchanged friendly toasts.

On the same day there was a conversation between the USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev and Alex Sceberras Trigona. They discussed questions of developing trade and economic relations between the two countries.

The Chairman of the Soviet Committee for Foreign Economic Ties Semen Skachkov had a meeting with Alex Sceberras Trigona. During their conversation they exchanged views on questions of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

11 Jan Departure

LD111140 Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow 11 Jan, TASS -- Maltese Foreign Minister Alex Sceberras Trigona left the Soviet Union today.

The visitor has seen off at the airport by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Zemskov and other officials.

Joint Communique

LD111700 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jan, TASS -- A joint Soviet-Maltese communique has been published here today. It reads:

"Alex Sceberras Trigona, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Malta, paid a visit to Moscow as a guest of the Soviet Government from January 7 to 11, 1982.

"During the visit there took place a conversation between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Alex Sceberras Trigona. The Maltese foreign minister also had conversations with Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev and Semen Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for External Economic Relations.

"Andrey Gromyko and Alex Sceberras Trigona discussed in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere certain outstanding problems of the present-day international situation, and also the condition and prospects of Soviet-Maltese relations.

"In discussing international affairs, the sides stressed the need to pool the efforts of all the states and peoples in order to avert the threat of nuclear war, curb the arms race and eliminate dangerous seats of tension and conflict situation.

"The two sides spoke highly of the declaration on the prevention of nuclear catastrophe adopted by the 36th session of the UN General Assembly and the decisions on concluding a treaty prohibiting the deployment of weapons of any type in outer space and also prohibiting neutron weapons.

"The sides spoke in favour of the successful completion of the Madrid meeting of the states participating in the conference on security and cooperation in Europe. They stressed the need to strictly observe the principles of relationships between states, contained in the Helsinki Final Act, which demand respect for the sovereign rights of every state and non-intervention in its internal affairs.

"During the conversation attention was given to the situation in the Mediterranean and serious concern voiced over the further escalation of tension in that region. In this context the need was reiterated for cooperation between interested countries in removing all the factors of tension in the Mediterranean and establishing a zone of lasting peace, and fruitful and equal cooperation in that region.

"The sides strongly denounced the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people and the Arab countries. The latest actions taken by Israel to legitimize the annexation of the Golan Heights, territory of the Syrian Arab Republic, were viewed as a gross violation of the commonly recognized rules of international law and the decisions of the UN Security Council; they lead, in the opinion of the sides, to the further dangerous aggravation of the situation in that region.

"Rejecting the methods of anti-Arab separate deals, the sides reiterated that a lasting and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem should rely on the ensuring of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish an independent national state, and on the unconditional evacuation of all the Arabs lands occupied by the aggressor in 1967.

"It is the belief of the sides that the path to settlement in the Middle East lies through the convocation of an international conference with the participation of all the interested parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"Both sides spoke favourably on the role of the nonaligned countries and their efforts for peace and the independence of the peoples. The Maltese side confirmed the resolve of the Government of the Republic of Malta to continue to follow the course of neutrality and nonalignment and to make its contribution to the preservation and extension of detente and the ensuring of peaceful cooperation among nations. The Soviet side reiterated its striving to develop relations between the two countries, including trade and economic relations, thus facilitating the consolidation of the status of Malta as a neutral and nonaligned state.

"The sides stated that the exchange of memoranda between the Governments of the USSR and the Republic of Malta in October 1981 on the recognition, respect and support by the Soviet Union of the status of Malta as a neutral state pursuing a policy of nonalignment, just as the other Soviet-Maltese agreements constitute a good basis for the further expansion of fruitful mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries in the interests of the Soviet and Maltese peoples, and also in the interests of stronger peace and international security.

"Alex Sceberras Trigona expressed his gratitude for a cordial welcome. He extended to Andrey Gromyko an invitation to pay an official visit to the Republic of Malta. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The date of the visit will be agreed upon through diplomatic channels."

COMMENTARY ON PEACE, SECURITY IN PERSIAN GULF

GF121031 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Vladimir Korarov commentary: "Peace and Security Is Essential to the Persian Gulf"]

[Text] Dear listeners, in answer to a listener's question on what Soviet policy is with regard to eliminating tension in the Persian Gulf, our commentator Vladimir Korarov writes: During his friendly visit to India in December 1980, Leonid Brezhnev, in his speech to the Indian Parliament, outlined a precise, nonaligned and nonmilitary proposal for the Persian Gulf. This proposal was rightfully called worldwide the peace and security doctrine. It is different in all aspects from the imperialist doctrine of aggression and use of force against Persian Gulf countries. The proposal calls upon the United States and Western countries, the PRC, Japan and other countries to agree on a number of mutual commitments to safeguard peace in this region. Through agreement problems will be resolved without the use of force. These countries should undertake these commitments and should not impose their will to avoid military clashes.

The most important part of the Soviet proposal for strengthening the peace and security of the Persian Gulf is that foreign military bases should not be built and that nuclear and any other weapons capable of destroying a large number of people should not be deployed in this region. In addition, the Soviet Union has called upon other countries not to use force against Persian Gulf countries, not to threaten by means of force and not to interfere in the internal affairs of Persian Gulf countries. The Soviet proposal calls for respect for the nonaligned status of the countries of this region, which should not be asked to form a military alliance with countries possessing (?nuclear) weapons.

Everyone knows that the Persian Gulf is one of the richest oil-producing regions of the world. It produces about 1 billion tons of oil annually, and most of it is exported to the industrialized, capitalist countries. The Soviet Union is defending the oil-producing countries of this region and calls for respect for the sovereignty of these countries over their natural resources. Furthermore, our country calls upon all concerned parties not to interrupt normal commerical exchanges and the use of sea routes connecting Persian Gulf countries with the rest of the world and not to use the threat of blockades. This is the precise and [word indistinct] of the Soviet Union's proposal for normalizing the situation in the Persian Gulf.

However, now we should take a look at the cause of tension in this region. Tension in this region is the direct result of the aggressive policy of imperialist circles. The U.S. Government has declared that the Persian Gulf is part of its so-called area of vital interest and is trying to force it under its military protection and total control. The United States has besieged this region with its military bases. The U.S. and Omani Governments have recently signed an agreement allowing the Pentagon to use As-Sib, Thamarit and Masirah airbases and Muscat and (Shat'abad) navy bases. Moreover, the U.S. Government has military bases in Kenya, Somalia, Egypt and Diego Garcia and is trying to acquire rights to use Sri Lanka's Trincomalee naval base and the Katunayake airport. It also plans to use the (?islands of Maldives) and Rodrigues Island, which belongs to Mauritius, for military purposes. All of these bases are being created in an effort to strengthen the U.S. military presence in the egion.

The United States is also concentrating its great naval ships in the region. Meanwhile, the Pentagon has increased its arms consignments to Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and Sudan, and its motives are once again the same.

The Rapid Deployment Force's extensive maneuvers codenamed Bright Star held in Egypt and some other countries are further proof of the shameless U.S. intervention in the affairs of Middle Eastern countries. These maneuvers were an exercise in invading a number of Persian Gulf countries and were an obvious and harsh violation of the sovereignty of these countries. Similar actions endanger the peace of the region and the world.

At the 26th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Union put forth new and important proposals aimed at safeguarding the stability and peace of the Persian Gulf. Moreover, the Soviet Union expressed its readiness to open a dialogue on this subject in conjunction with the DRA question.

These proposals were welcomed by a number of countries of the region, and the reason is obvious. The implementation of these proposals will not only help peacefully solve the DRA question, but will also eliminate the cause of dangerous international tension in the Persian Gulf.

PRAVDA ATTACKS U.S. ROLE IN SINAI FORCE

LD040930 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jan, TASS -- "The creation of 'multinational forces' in the Sinai is a link in the realization of U.S. militarist and hegemonist plans. Having taken advantage of the Camp David agreements, the Pentagon is converting the Sinai Peninsula into its beachhead". Thus now the newspaper PRAVDA comments on the bill signed in the White House on the participation on U.S. military contingents in the so-called 'multinational forces' in the Sinai. Virtually, the commentary points out, there will be just a change of guard in the occupied territory.

A sum of 125 million dollars is assigned for the stationing of the first 1,200-strong contingent of U.S. servicemen in the Sinai, PRAVDA writes. From the Sinai the chain of U.S. military bases stretches to Egypt's south to the port of Ra's Banas and then to Sudan, Somalia, and Oman, enveloping in a semicircle the area of the Near and Middle East. Thus how forward-base lines for the gendarme Rapid Deployment Forces are being created.

Washington's militarist activity, the commentary goes on, is coordinated with the provocative actions of Israel. The USA, the main patron and accomplice of the Israeli aggressors, strengthens its armed forces in the Middle East in the same period when Tel Aviv announces the annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights. Washington has not only failed to curb the expansionists but, judging from everything, is prepared to shelter them by its military presence.

Having pointed out that some West European countries which expressed readiness to participate in the "multinational forces" in the Sinai are being drawn into the dangerous game, PRAVDA writes, "thus, the bloc of NATO is being drawn into the arms race in the Middle East and into the whirl-pool of the Middle East conflict. It is a question of complicity in Tel Aviv's expansionist plans. As a matter of fact a calm Egyptian flank is being ensured for the Israeli aggressors while they take aim at Lebanon and are threatening to annex Gaza Sector and the West Bank of the Jordan."

"So," the newspaper sums up, "the roll-call is being sounded on the banks of the Potomac. Large-scale military preparations are under way under the flag of 'multinational forces'. The arms race like a relay-race baton is passed on from the past year to the new one. And this means that it remains the aim of imperialist policy to keep tension and the explosive situation in the Middle East. The more imperative is the need to take urgent measures to stop such a development of events and to work out a just Middle East settlement.

TASS VIEWS HAIG'S PLANNED MIDDLE EAST VISIT

LD111730 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 11 Jan 82

["Voyage With Unseemly Aims" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jan, TASS -- The U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who attends the conference of the NATO foreign ministers in Brussels on the so-called Polish issue, is to go to the Middle East on Tuesday. He will visit Egypt and Israel. The formal pretext for Alexander Haig's Middle Eastern trip is the intention of the Reagan administration "to resume" the tripartite negotiations on "Palestinian autonomy" within the framework of the separate anti-Arab Camp David deal. As is shown by long practices of the United States and Israel, Washington uses the talk of negotiations on "Palestinian autonomy" exclusively to cover up its further encouragement of the Israeli aggression, to consolidate "strategic cooperation" with Israel and also to build up the U.S. military presence in the Middle East.

In Washington they recall "Palestinian autonomy" every time when it is necessary to urgently put down the activity of indignation of the Arab and world public over Tel Aviv's new aggressive provocations.

The peoples of the world are indignant at the bandit step of the Israeli parliament, which early in December took the decision to annex the occupied Syrian land -- the Golan Heights. The UN Security Council is to resume in New York today the discussion of Tel Aviv's annexationist step so as to take efficient measures against the aggressor and protect sovereign Syria from international brigandage. The UN Security Council would undoubtedly have long taken such measures, had it not been for the stand of Washington which threatens to veto any decision of the Security Council that would provide for sanctions against Israel. In other words, the Reagan Administration obstructs with pointed cynicism the efforts of the international community to take, in accordance with the UN Charter, proper measures against the aggressor.

On the other hand, at the Brussels conference Secretary of State Alexander Haig instigated U.S. NATO allies to take discriminatory steps against socialist Poland on the only ground that the White House dislikes the actions of the Polish Government to overcome the internal crisis in its own country.

The Washington administration's stand is a specimen of reckless, ill-intentioned application of double-standards towards actions of the United States and its allies, on the one hand, and other countries, which are not under Washington's diktat, on the other hand.

It is absolutely clear that Haig is going to the Middle East by no means to promote termination of the Israeli aggression, to stop the overweening international bandit or to uphold the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and the right to have an independent state of their own. On the countrary, Haig is in a hurry to assist the Israeli aggressors in order to hamper joint actions of Arab countries in defence of their national interests and security.

PRAVDA VIEWS SUDANESE ELECTIONS, POLICIES

PM111507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 82 p 5

[Igor Tarutin "Commentator's Column": "Impasse"]

[Text] The results of elections to the country's National Assembly (parliament) have been summed up in the Sudanese capital. As is known, the parliament, like the Cabinet of Ministers, had been dissolved by President Numayri. The present composition of Sudan's highest legislative body has been nearly halved.

And many deputies have been simply appointed at the personal discretion of the head of state. The elections were a farce.

By holding "reelections" and carrying out a reorganization, the Sudanese regime is making yet another attempt to overcome serious internal difficulties. Neither the suppression of democratic freedoms nor the constant "purges" in the state apparatus are helping any more in the struggle against these difficulties.

The difficulties are particularly acute in the sphere of the economy, which is experiencing a protracted crisis. Thus in the last 5 years the balance of payments deficit has increased to several times its former size and, according to estimates by Western economists, now stands at $1 billion. The foreign debt is in the region of $3 billion. The annual rate of inflation is 50 percent. Prices for essential goods are rising rapidly. The bulk of the population lives in extreme poverty. Sudan is the world's 17th poorest country.

The crisis situation in Sudan is the result of the present regime's domestic and foreign policy and its orientation toward alliance with the forces of imperialism, chiefly the United States. Washington regards this state as a bridgehead for the interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces. Sudan has become a champion of American policy in the region, supporting the Camp David separate deal and embarking on the path of struggle against Africa's progressive forces and against anti-imperialist states, Libya in particular.

Dragging Sudan more and more deeply into the stream of its own policy, Washington is pushing it onto a path of militarization. The American Congress recently decided to supply Sudan with a sophisticated air defense system, 80 armoured personnel carriers and a squadron of F-5 planes, at a total cost of $145 million.

The course of militarization runs counter to Sudan's national interests, leading not to the resolution but to the further exacerbation of the country's domestic problems, and retards its economic development. This policy is leading Sudan into an impasse.

SYRIAN MINISTER'S FORTHCOMING VISIT REPORTED

LD111804 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 11 Jan 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] It has been announced officially that the Syrian foreign minister, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, will visit Moscow in the middle of this month. He will hold consultations with Soviet officials as called for in the bilateral Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. In the treaty it was stated that the Soviet Union and Syria will cooperate in the struggle against imperialism and for liberation and social progress.

Leonid Brezhnev described the Soviet-Syrian treaty as something that serves to cleanse the air in the Middle East and to establish real and just peace there. The Soviet president said: This is a treaty for peace and not for war. From this platform one must assess the aims and the importance of the forthcoming visit of the Syrian foreign minister to Moscow.

The importance of the visit is due to the very serious situation, which was created in the Middle East by the measures of the Israeli aggressors in annexing the lands, and also by the policy of the U.S. imperialists, which is becoming outspokenly anti-Arab. All this creates a real danger -- the danger of an outbreak of an extensive conflict in the area -- affecting the interests and genuine national rights of all Arab countries without exception.

It is natural that the Arab states, particularly those which are in the forefront of the confrontation with the aggressors and their protectors, will in this situation take all the measures necessary to strengthen their defense capability and consolidate their ties and cooperation with their friends -- in particular the Soviet Union, which has always been, as President Hafiz al-Asad has said, alongside the Arabs in their just struggle against aggression and for the liberation of their territories.

COMMENTARY ASSAILS IRANIAN PAPERS' ARTICLE

GF120735 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, a few days ago an article was published in the JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI newspaper explicitly distorting the Soviet stand on the Iranian-Iraqi war. On this subject our commentator Igor Sheftunov writes: The Iranian-Iraqi war has been going on for about 1 and 1/2 years, and during all this time the imperialists who instigated this war have been trying to increase the hostility between Iran and Iraq so that they may profit from the war. At the same time, they have been trying to distort the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union, which has declared this war completely meaningless and very profitable to the imperialists and has called for a speedy end to this fratricidal war through political means.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI has now decided to be dissatisfied with the western media's lies and to play a role itself in this false propaganda. It has written that the Soviet Union is supposedly happy with this war, is trying to put Iran, which is engaged in a war, in economic straits and is following those countries that have imposed economic sanctions against Iran. On Soviet-Iranian cooperation, we should say that after the outbreak of the Iranian-Iraqi war our country not only did not decrease its aid but rather increased its aid to Iran, thus showing the folly of these hallucinations and fabrications.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI has written that the Soviet Union wants to see Iran a weak country. However, every school child knows that our country's active aid has tripled the production of the Esfahan steel complex, which was built with Soviet assistance, thereby making Iran stronger. Everyone knows that heavy industry is the basis of economic and political independence for those countries with this industry. JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI is distorting reality by writing that the Soviet Union wants to see a weak Iran and is distorting the Soviet stance on the fratricidal war between Iran and Iraq.

CPSU'S PONOMAREV RECEIVES PDRY AMBASSADOR

LD082302 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1940 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jan (TASS) -- Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received 'Abdullah Ahmad Bukayr, ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, at his request. The ambassador conveyed a message to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the PDRY.

During the meeting, which was held in a warm and comradely atmosphere, they discussed cooperation between the Soviet Union and South Yemen and friendly ties between the CPSU and the YSP.

WEST SEEN ANNOYED BY DEVELOPMENTS IN GHANA

LD111944 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Reports from Accra say the situation in Ghana is getting back to normal. The curfew in the capital has been reduced by 2 hours. Various trade union, youth and women's organizations have declared support for the Provisional National Defense Council. In view of the improving situation the new military government has decided to reopen the country's land, sea and air frontiers. A statement issued in Ghana to this effect has said despite this decision additional measures are being taken to guard the national boundaries. Strict control has also been introduced over the passage into and out of Ghana.

These precautions have apparently been caused by the council's fear that certain Western powers which make no secret of their annoyance with the events in Ghana might resort to open interference. The official circles of some Western countries voice their disapproval of the measures taken by the new Ghana Government to eliminate corruption and black marketing in order to revitalize the national economy. The American newspaper New York TIMES claims the people's tribunals, which are being set up in Ghana to look into the malpractices of the old regime, represent a threat to legality in the country. Notably some Western circles have been trying to use their agents in Ghana to provoke confrontations between different tribes, especially between the northern and southern ethnic groups.

To counter these attempts Ghana's public organizations have broadcast a statement over Accra radio dismissing Western claims that the purpose of the current revolution in Ghana is to give privileges to some ethnic groups. Such an attitude of the West to the changes in Ghana is caused by the fears of Western big business interests that they might lose the numerous privileges they enjoyed under the old regime.

PRAVDA CALLS FOR END TO INTERVENTION IN ANGOLA

LD021204 Moscow TASS in English 1013 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jan, TASS -- South African interventionists who invaded southern regions of Angola are scaling up the aggression," Valeriy Volkov writes in PRAVDA today. He reports that following fierce fighting against superior forces of the enemy, the units of the Popular Army for the Liberation of Angola had to leave the city of N'jivo, the settlement of Mongua and some other population centers. During combat operations the racists are using toxic gases alongside conventional weapons.

"Expressing concern over the explosive situation around Angola, the African public draw attention to the fact that as the intervention in southern Angola escalates, the agents of the U.S. and Pretoria are getting ready to start combat operations in the north of the country," Valeriy Volkov writes. "For that purpose the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, special services of South Africa and some Western countries have knocked together the so-called 'military council of resistance' on the basis of the totally bankrupt anti-Angolan puppet grouping ANgolan National Liberation Front.

"Thugs trained by U.S., Israeli and Egyptian instructors can at any moment invade northern regions of Angola, according to a statement circulated by the Angolan news agency," the article says.

"If one takes into account the fact that the coordination of all actions of the Angolan counter-revolution has been 'entrusted' to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola ringleader and paid CIA agent Savimbi the conclusion prompts itself that South Africa and the USA are trying to set up a single center for destabilizing the Angolan state.

"Condemning aggressive plans of the United States, South African racists and their henchmen in respect of Angola, the world public demands an end to interference in the internal affairs of that sovereign state," Valeriy Volkov writes in conclusion.

"It is high time the enemies of the Angolan people understood that neither punitive operations nor actions of puppets can break the will of the fighters for national liberation."

BASES FOR SOVIET-AFRICAN RELATIONS ASSESSED

MEZHDUNARONAYA ZHIZN Article

LD111306 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jan, TASS -- "The strengthening and widening of mutually beneficial cooperation has become a determinant tendency of the development of Soviet-African relations. This is connected first of all with the community or similarity of the major interests and tasks of world socialism and the national-liberation movement," Professor Anatoliy Gromyko writes in the January issue of the journal MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS). "It will be no exaggeration to say," the article points out, "that by concluding the first governmental agreements with many newly-independent countries, agreements based on full and unconditional recognition of their sovereignty, the USSR as a matter of fact contributes to the process of drawing the young African and Asian states into international relations as equal partners."

"The Soviet Union," the journal emphasizes, "rejects any oppression of man by man and enslavement of one nation by another, and acts in the international arena as a reliable ally of the forces which struggle for the elimination of the regime of racism and apartheid in Africa's south."

The South African regime, the article points out, illegally keeps Namibia under its domination up to now, staging unceasing brazen acts of aggression against neighboring African states. The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community firmly struggle, together with the independent African countries, for sanctions against the Republic of South Africa.

"The USSR," the journal goes on, "pursues a firm line towards the maintenance of peace in the African Continent. This is a struggle for the establishment of a nuclear free zone in Africa, for making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, the condemnation of aggressive actions on African soil and of Washington's attempts at creating new military bases there."

"The circumstance that African countries and the USSR support each other, at the United Nations Organization as well, on such principled matters as the prevention of war and the preservation of peace, anti-colonialism, the unity of anti-imperialist forces, the struggle for a new international economic order indicates that the basis of their relations in international politics rests on principled considerations and not on situation-determined ones," the article stresses.

Interview with SWAPO President

LD111942 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 11 Jan 82

[By TASS correspondents Valentin Rakeirus and Nikolay Semen]

[Text] Luanda, 11 January, TASS -- The SWAPO patriots and the whole people of fighting Namibia warmly welcome the CPSU's peaceful course and the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives, the TASS correspondents were told here in an interview by Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO).

In the face of mounting threats from imperialism, he said, the USSR proposes a peaceful solution of disputable issues. The Soviet Union conducts an offensive the aim of which is to uphold detente, to prevent a nuclear war. The peace offensive of the land of the soviets meets approval and support of all peoples, including the peoples of the south of Africa.

We are grateful to the Soviet Union and its leaders, particularly the ardent fighter for peace and friendship among nations, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, for all-round and effective support of our struggle. The Soviet Union's friendly support and assistance illuminates like a beacon the path followed by the peoples fighting for freedom and independence.

Unfortunately, the imperialist forces, particularly of the United States, stressed Sam Nujoma, are trying hard to bring to naught the efforts of the peace forces which come out for disarmament, detente and social progress. The imperialists ignore the decisions even of such competent organisations as the United Nations. The imperialists would like to change, specifically, the UN Security Council's resolution 435 on Namibia, to take the main content out of it.

Our goal is to attain full liberation of Namibia, to drive South African occupationists out of the country, the SWAPO president said. We favour a peace settlement of the Namibia problem, we are in favour of negotiations. But in connection with the obstructionist stand of the United States which directs actions of the Pretoria racist-fascist regime, at the given stage we have no other option but to continue the armed struggle.

Nevertheless, stressed Sam Nujoma, we continue advocating a peace settlement of the Namibia problem. We stand for precise compliance with all demands of the UN Security Council's Resolution 435.

For imperialists and their placemen, it is high time to know that the people of Namibia themselves have the right to decide their future and be masters in their own home, stressed the SWAPO president.

CPSU GREETS AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

LD271242 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jan, TASS -- The Communists and all Soviet people express their solidarity with the just struggle of the African National Congress, declared the Central Committee of the CPSU in a congratulatory telegram to the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress of South Africa and through them to all the patriots of South Africa on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the foundation of the African National Congress.

The unity of the oppressed people of the country continues strengthening under the banner of your party, the CPSU Central Committee pointed out. The struggle against the colonialist-racist order has become nation-wide. The African National Congress is now rightly recognized the genuine representative of the South African people, is coming out as the consistent defender of their rights and interests. In conditions when resistance to the apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa has assumed a large scope, your party rallies all foes of racism in a single liberation front.

The racist regime, the message says further, outlawed your party, and clamped down savage reprisals against it. Many patriots have laid down their lives for the cause of struggle. Many leaders and militants of the African National Congress have been imprisoned, but it has not been possible and will not be possible to suppress the desire of the people for freedom.

The CPSU Central Committee expressed confidence that "the cause of liberation of South Africa will triumph. The fetters of racist slavery will be smashed."

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON PROTECTING PUBLIC PROPERTY

PM111609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "To Protect Public Property"]

[Excerpt] Order protects property, the saying goes. The truth of this is confirmed by the work practice of many progressive production collectives, trade and service enterprises and entire sectors of the national economy. The safekeeping of products and commodities and their proper expenditure are ensured by strictly organized accounting and monitoring, planned audits and observance of normatives in the use of raw materials and energy. All this makes it possible to prevent the slightest deviations from the norms of morality and law.

The absolute majority of Soviet people work honestly and conscientiously, make sensible use of the diverse benefits which society gives them and protect and augment public property. "But there are also people among us," it was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, "who seek to give less and grab more from the state. It is precisely from the soil of such a mentality that egoism and philistinism, covetousness and indifference toward the people's concerns and affairs grow." It is necessary to mobilize against self-seekers, extortioners and slick operators not only means of education and persuasion but also the force of law.

An important role in this belongs to the auditing apparatus of departments and the Ministry of Finance, quality and trade inspectorates, and to specialists of the State Standards Committee, local soviet ispolkom price departments and branches and offices of the Gosbank and the Stroybank. They bring to light and suppress the illegal writing off of serviceable output, cases of deception, writeups and violations of state all-union standards and prices, deviations from the established norms at trade and public catering enterprises and other misdemeanours. Unfortunately, such violations are still frequent in the work of stores and housing, domestic and medical establishments, where cases of embezzlement, speculation and bribetaking occur. Labor collectives and public organizations must wage a more resolute struggle against negative phenomena.

The strengthening of order in production and the prevention of violations in the services sphere is the paramount task of people's control workers. Their mass raids, checks and reviews of economy and thrift have become an effective means of mobilizing reserves and a school for fostering in people a thrifty approach to socialist property. In the Mordovskaya ASSR, for example, losses of many thousands of tons of produce were prevented during the harvest campaign thanks to patrols.

The law-enforcement organs possess an extensive arsenal of means. This year there has been a toughening of the law's demands envisaging criminal responsibility for extorting gifts and tips and for selling goods from warehouses, bases and subsidiary premises for mercenary motives. These provisions of the laws must be strictly fulfilled, and it is necessary to rely more actively on the assistance of working people's voluntary formations. Party committees and local soviets must coordinate the joint actions of the public and of legal organs. Concerned measures by people's control workers, members of people's voluntary patrols and departmental auditing service, militia and prosecutor's office workers are very effective. Such a practice has taken shape in Kuybyshevskaya and Krymskaya Oblasts, the Bashkirskaya ASSR and other regions.

However, a reliable obstacle to embezzlers has not yet been erected everywhere. At the Monino worsted combine in Moskovskaya Oblast former shop chief Kozlov set up a criminal group which stole output and caused serious harm to the state. Cases of large-scale embezzlement have been brought to light in Odessa's Remobuv factory, and cases of bribes at the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification's Soyuzenergozhilstroy association. These violations could have been prevented if there had been efficient monitoring of observance of financial discipline and of the expenditure of material and monetary resources.

Workers' meetings and working people's letters propose resolutely closing up loopholes everywhere for acquiring an unearned income and for any encroachments upon socialist property.

Party committees and Soviet organs must make fuller use of the masses' initiative in this matter and implement their useful suggestions. Broad propaganda of legal knowledge and an uncompromising struggle against manifestations of bureaucracy and red tape in investigating citizens' complaints and statements are also designed to promote this.

Socialist property is inviolable. This is written into the USSR Constitution. It is a matter of honor and the patriotic duty of every communist and of all Soviet people strictly to implement this demand of the fundamental law.

UKRAINIAN MVD OFFICIALS DISMISSED, REPRIMANDED

PM081521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Dec 81 p 2

[Unattributed report under the rubric "After Checking": "Noblesse Oblige"]

[Text] PRAVDA has received from a number of Ukrainian cities letters about certain militia workers abusing their official position and about their unworthy conduct. A composite summary of them was sent to the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and the republic's MVD. The information cited in the summary was, in the main, confirmed. As I. Sokolov, secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, reported to the editorial office, the results of the checking of the letters were examined at a session of the Central Committee Secretariat. The attention of the Ukrainian SSR MVD Collegium was drawn to violations of legality in the the activities of internal affairs organs and to shortcomings in cadre training. The Ukrainian CP Central Committee made it incumbent upon obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms to increase exactingness toward leading militia workers and to strenghten educational work among MVD organ employees. A reply was also received from the Ukrainian SSR MVD. It states that measures have been taken on every case reported.

By order of the Lvovskiy Oblispolkom Internal Affairs Administration G. Oberfeld, divisional inspector of Lvov's Radyanskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department, and militia man Ye. Shura have been dismissed for abusing their official position. L. Vasil'yev, chief of the rayon Internal Affairs Department, has been reprimanded and his deputy A. Kosteyev severely reprimanded for bad work with cadres. N. Korniyenko, divisional inspector of Odessa's Primorskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department, has been dismissed for similar misdemeanors, and N. Pishkov, deputy chief of the Prevention Division, and A. Maksimenko, depty chief of the department, have incurred strict penalties.

The results of the checking of these and other letters included in the summary were discussed at a session of the Ukrainian SSR MVD Collegium.

MOLDAVIAN SSR FOREIGN MINISTER REPLACED

PM11617 [Editorial Report] Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian on 30 December publishes on page one a Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated Kishinev, 29 December, on the "appointment of Comrade P.V. Komendant Moldavian SSR foreign minister."

On the same page the paper carries an unattributed "chronicle" report which reads as follows:

"The Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Ivan Grigoryevich Ustiyan of his duties as Moldavian SSR foreign minister."

PRAVDA REVIEWS LATEST BOOKS BY BREZHNEV

Nationalities Issue Discussed

PM301103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 81 p 2

[Unattributed review: "Our Strength Lies in Unity and Cohesion: On the Publication of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Book 'On Internationalism and the Friendship of the Peoples'"]

[Text] With the first words on scientific communism the slogan "Workers of the World, Unite!" -- slogan of fraternity, slogan of the unity of working people -- went down in the history of the revolutionary struggle. Expressing the essence of one of the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism, it was inscribed on the banner beneath which Great October triumphed, beneath which the socialist community took shape and is gathering strength and beneath which the revolutionary forces of the present day are struggling against imperialism and for peace, democracy, national independence and social progress.

Proletarian, socialist internationalism is the powerful and proven weapon of the creators of the new society, the new life. It is the fulcrum of Lenin's nationalities policy and a very important starting point and reference point in the CPSU's ideological education work and international activity.

It is natural, therefore, that the consolidation and development of the principle of proletarian, socialist internationalism should be an object of daily concern for our party, its Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that outstanding party and state figure and communist and internationalist of the Leninist mold. A new example of this is Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book "On Internationalism and the Friendship of the Peoples." It has just been published by the Political Literature publishing house.

It is with legitimate pride and very good reason that Soviet people call themselves internationalists. Raised on the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, they are internationalists "by their very nature" (p 363). The great principle of working people's solidarity and unity is embodied more fully, more broadly and more multifacetedly than ever before in our life today. This is one of the most important results of our motherland's development, of the creative activity of several generations of its citizens, and of the CPSU's consistent educational efforts and Leninist nationalities policy.

The history of the CPSU is the history of the formation of the indissoluble unity and friendship of the peoples, the history of the unprecedented growth and all-round development of the state of workers and peasants and the history of the coming of age and genuine flourishing -- economic, political and cultural -- of all the republics united within the framework of this state and of all the nations and ethnic groups that make up its population. This great history is bound to affect the Soviet person's world outlook, mentality and attitude toward other people. "The entire course of our history since October has shown what lofty moral and political qualities have been instilled in Soviet people and what immortal exploits the Soviet person, a free and conscientious working person, patriot and internationalist, is capable of accomplishing. This is one of socialism's most invaluable gains," the anthology says (p 571).

Soviet people have given the whole world a practical demonstration of what peoples can achieve when they are united on the basis of the principles of socialism; the principles of equality, fraternity and freedom. The force of the peoples' cohesion and mutual assistance has had an unparalleled accelerating effect on the development of all the republics. Enmity and mistrust between nations have given way to friendship and mutual respect. Internationalism has become firmly established in places where the mentality of national egotism had been implanted for centuries. The mutually enriched national cultures making up the integrated Soviet socialist culture shone forth in bright new colors. A new historical community of people -- the Soviet people -- was established. The growing process of rapprochement of nations pervades all spheres of our society's life.

The life-giving force of the Soviet peoples' fraternity is manifested with special power in their labor deeds -- many pages of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book are devoted to this theme. He tells how the entire country revived the Dneprovskaya hydroelectric power station and Zaporozhstal: "By the site stood tents bearing the inscriptions: 'Gorkiy,' 'Riga,' 'Tashkent,' 'Baku,' 'Far East'..." (p 632). How the whole country opened up the virgin lands: "Its geography is reflected in the very names of the sovkhozes -- 'Moskovskiy,' 'Leningradskiy,' 'Minskiy,' 'Kiyevskiy,' 'Dnepropetrovskiy,' 'Armavirskiy,' 'Poltavskiy,' 'Tagilskiy,' 'Socchinskiy,' 'Permskiy,' 'Yaroslavskiy,' 'Voronezhskiy'..." (p 636). How the entire Soviet people constructed the Turkmen-Siberian railroad, the Urals-Kuznetskiy coal basin and the Kama truck plant, restored Tashkent and are laying the Baykal-Amur railroad (see pp 666-667). Our multimillion-strong, multinational Soviet people are truly in a single formation as they march toward new victories. This is the practical implementation of Lenin's policy of the friendship of the peoples, Lenin's idea of internationalism.

The anthology highlights the worldwide historic significance of the solution of the nationalities question in the USSR -- one of the most acute and most difficult questions of social life. Noting that this question was particularly acute in [czarist] Russia by dint of its specific conditions, the author describes the process of the birth and strengthening of the great fraternity of working people, united, irrespective of what nation they belong to, by common class interests and goals (see p 558). The author unveils the very essence of the nationalities question and the way to resolve it: to arrive at cohesion, unity and all-round rapprochement of nations through their total liberation from social and national oppression, through the creation of the most favorable conditions for the development of each of them.

The CPSU's unswerving pursuit of this Leninist line, the painstaking consideration of both the general and the particular in the development of the republics forming the USSR and the fraternal assistance and support from the Russian people -- the result of all this was that in historically an insignificant time "the concept of remote backward national areas, so commonplace in old Russia, ceased to exist" (p 561) and "the nationalities question, in the form in which we inherited it, was solved completely, solved once and for all, irrevocably" (p 558). In his speeches in Kazakhstan and Georgia, in Armenia and Uzbekistan, in Azerbaijan and Moldavia, at CPSU congresses and international conferences and in other items in the antology Comrade L.I. Brezhnev provides a detailed picture of the possibilities which socialism offered the peoples and of their brilliant implementation. Now that dozens of peoples in the world, having cast off the yoke of colonialism, are acquiring political independence and are encountering many problems of national relations, the showcasing of Soviet experience and explanation of the ideological and theoretical foundations of our nationalities policy are absolutely invaluable.

At odds, in Leninist fashion, with "illusions and utopias," our party, the author shows, makes a considered and realistic assessment of what has been achieved in all spheres of life. In particular, the fact that the unity of the Soviet nations is stronger today than ever before by no means signifies the solution of ALL [capitalized word published in boldface type] questions in the sphere of national relations. Even in the society of mature socialism these relations are a reality which is constantly developing, presents new problems and tasks and demands that the party be constantly concerned about educating working people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and instilling an ardent feeling of belonging to the great, united Soviet motherland.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev analyzes particularly closely the role of proletarian, socialist internationalism in strengthening our friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries. In consolidating the unity and cohesion of the world communist and workers movement and in supporting the national liberation struggle of the peoples and all present-day progressive forces. This is natural. Soviet people and our party see communist building in the USSR "as an integral part of the revolutionary struggle of working people all over the world..." (p 11).

Friendship and good relations with other peoples are the natural desire and dream of every people. But the antagonistic social relations which pit class against class and group against group in just the same way pit nation against nation and people against people. And only the emergence of the socialist community opened up the opportunity to establish international relations which, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put it, "are truly relations between peoples" -- really just, equal and fraternal. There has been an unprecedented broadening of the idea of internationalism and its influence on political practice.

In relations between the socialist communist states the implementation of the principle of internationalism is of paramount significance and broad scope. After all, our peoples are united by the commonality of their fundamental interests and we have the same sort of economic basis. We have the same sort of state system -- the power of the people, headed by the working class. We have a single ideology -- Marxism-Leninism. We have common interests in safeguarding security and defending peace and the gains of socialism. We have a common goal -- communism. In other words, each socialist country's basic, fundamental foreign policy interest consists in strengthening the socialist countries' cohesiveness on the reliable basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Unity of action augments revolutionaries' strength -- the author returns frequently to this idea. That unity is more essential now than ever. It is an open secret that the forces of reaction and imperialism are now gambling precisely on disuniting the socialist countries and on the disagreements between the communist parties and that they are operating with increasing sophistication and insidiousness. One recent testimony to this is the events in Poland, where antisocialist, counterrevolutionary forces have attempted to eliminate the people's socialist gains.

The socialist world today is presented in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book in all its "living life," as Lenin put it, in the diverse wealth of real situations. We can see that triumph of socialist internationalism in the fraternal countries' consistent support for heroic Vietnam, revolutionary Cuba and long-suffering Kampuchea, in their course of consolidating the alliance of world socialism and the national liberation movement. A practical manifestation of internationalism is presented to the reader by the pages devoted to the further intensification of socialist economic integration and to joint labor successes like the Soyuz gas pipeline, the Mir power grid, the Ust-Ilimsk pulp plant, the Erdenet mining and enrichment combine in Mongolia, the nickel plants in Cuba -- and in much else which the anthology's author calls "an entire era" in the socialist countries' economic development (see p 436). At the same time there are thoughts about the complexities of this process, about the fact that the transition to intensive development of the economy and to the implementation of large-scale social programs and the formation of a communist awareness do not come easily or immediately (Ibid), and about the influence of the specific national features and historical peculiarities of the socialist countries.

In further consolidating unity and cooperation with them the CPSU proceeds from Lenin's instructions that the new socialist relations between peoples are based on the correct combination of national and international interests. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book reveals the general methodological significance of this approach and its universality; it is the determining factor in relations between the Soviet republics; it is the basis of collaboration between the fraternal socialist countries; the CPSU adheres to it in developing its relations with other communist and workers parties.

Showing concern for the development of the entire range of ties with the fraternal countries, carefully studying their experience and heeding comradely, constructive criticism, the CPSU believes that here too the emergence of divergent [neodnoznachnyy] evaluations and different approaches to resolving specific questions of the class struggle is perfectly natural. Differences of opinion among communists can be overcome -- provided, of course, that they are not differences of principle between revolutionaries and reforms, between creative Marxism and dogmatic sectarianism and leftist adventurism.

There can be no compromises here -- today just as in Lenin's times. "But when communists are struggling for the common revolutionary cause, we proceed from the premise that patient comradely discussion of the different opinions and positions is what is best suited to their common goals" (p 444). This internationalist approach by the CPSU was reaffirmed at our party's 26th congress.

It would be no exaggeration to say that the CPSU's struggle for the triumph of the Leninist principle of internationalism in relations between the socialist countries and between working class parties represents the fulfillment by the party of its greatest international duty. For any deviation from this principle, whatever its cause or motivation, always inflicts the most enormous damage on the state of the particular party, the working people of the given country, that country's political positions and economic development, and ultimately the cause of the international working class. Unfortunately, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev notes, world socialism already has experience of this sort -- the example of the splittist activities of the Beijing leaders, which have led to terrible ordeals above all for the Chinese people themselves, is well known (see p 353).

Our party, loyal to the great ideas of proletarian internationalism, has never isolated the fate of the Soviet Union from the fate of other countries. And the USSR's foreign policy, designed to strengthen the cause of peace and the peoples' freedom, and our domestic policy, with its goal of building communism, are not only in line with the Soviet people's vital interests but also constitute our contribution to the common struggle of communists all over the world for a better future for mankind. The humanity and truly communist implications of this position evoke a warm response in the hearts of the working masses and all honest people on earth.

The CPSU is an outstanding example of truly Leninist loyalty to the principles of internationalism. It was the first political party in history to be based on amalgamation of proletarian organizations in which workers of all nationalities merged to form a single militant force.

By uniting the foremost representatives of all nations and nationalities, the anthology points out, the CPSU "is the most brilliant embodiment of the militant comradeship and friendship among the USSR's working people and of the inviolable unity of the entire Soviet people" (p 567). All communists in our country -- whatever their nationality -- are members of the united Leninist party.

Being a party of internationalists in terms of its ideology, policy, membership and structure, the CPSU has secured a genuinely revolutionary breakthrough in social consciousness -- from being the ideal of a handful of communists, internationalism has become the deeply-held conviction and behavioural norm of millions and millions of Soviet people of all nations and nationalities. And if the party has managed to achieve this breakthrough, this is largely due to its implacable attitude toward any type of deviation from the Leninist nationalities policy within its own ranks. It is well known that Lenin always required communists of any nationality to take a clear and principled stand on the nationalities question and that he tolerated no allowances or indulgence in this respect. The party is piously following his directions and behests in both its internal life and in its work for Soviet people's patriotic and international education, taking into consideration the fact that "nationalist prejudices and the exaggerated or distorted manifestation of national feelings are an extremely tenacious phenomenon that has a very strong hold in the mentality of persons who are insufficiently politically mature" (p 568). "The CPSU has fought and will always fight resolutely against phenomena alien to the nature of socialism such as chauvinism or nationalism and against all nationalist kinks," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev reaffirmed this Leninist position yet again at the 26th party congress.

The strengthening of the friendship and unity of the multinational Soviet people and the development of their ties with the socialist countries' peoples, communist parties and working people all over the world are the CPSU's most important concern and the practical implementation of its greatest international cause.

It is precisely the internationalist approach that largely determines the foreign policy of our party and the Soviet state -- for that policy is in the interests of all peoples and all working mankind. It is for this reason that Soviet communists, as the book notes, are fully justified in declaring that all their activities are inspired by the principles of proletarian internationalism. (see p 109). And it is essentially this thesis that accurately reflects the character and content of the whole anthology.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's new book, broad in its coverage of problems and wealth of material, is yet another important contribution to the study of the exceptionally complex nationalities question, which remains so very pertinent in the modern world, and to the strengthening of friendship and good relations between peoples and of the unity of the international communist and workers movement and the working people of all countries. Published on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, it reveals the Leninist party's unshakable loyalty to the banner of internationalism and the tireless activity of the CPSU, its Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev aimed at implementing our highest international duty -- building communism.

'On Lenin and Leninism'

PM291631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 81 p 2

[Unattributed review: "Ideological Banner of the Builders of Communism: On the Publication of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Book 'On Lenin and Leninism'"]

[Text] History is chary of appreciation. It recognizes as genuinely great and fortunate only those who have been famous for their work for the common goal and who have brought happiness to the greatest number of other people. To pursue this idea expressed by the young Marx, we can say that Valdimir Ilich Lenin, whose goal was the dream of all working mankind and who brought happiness to hundreds of millions of working people throughout the world, enjoys peerless historical renown and is peerlessly fortunate in his destiny.

Lenin's influence on the fate of mankind has been huge and immeasurable. The revolutionary restructing of the world, to which he devoted his life, has been huge and immeasurable. The name of Lenin has become synonymous with the present and future of civilization, marking the start of its communist era, and his teaching and revolutionary activity are rightly recognized as a very great contribution to the treasure house of general human knowledge and experience.

The very keen interest in and heightened attention paid to every word and every work on Lenin and on the modern development of his cause and his teaching are therefore understandable. Yet in the present case -- this can be assumed with complete certainty -- both the interest and the attention will be very special. For the author of the new book on Lenin and Leninism is that outstanding politician and statesman of our time, that tireless continuer of Lenin's revolutionary cause, that world-revered fighter for peace Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

His work, published by the Political Literature publishing house, is an anthology which includes full texts or extracts of articles, speeches and reports containing remarks about V.I. Lenin and his teaching. The items were prepared at different times and for different occasions. But they are all bound together by a single tie, by one common idea: They comprehensively reveal the CPSU's unshakable allegiance to the behests of its founder and leader, the force and worldwide historical significance of Leninism, the practical implementation of Lenin's ideas by the Soviet people and the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and our party's constant concern for the creative development of scientific communism. At the same time this book shows the profound understanding of the essence of Leninism that marks the real communist, and the real communist's desire to unswervingly follow the Leninist path, his Leninist tempering and his Leninist allegiance to his calling. Thus Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's new work is about Lenin, Leninism and the continuers of Lenin's cause -- present-day communists.

People discover for themselves the whole of Lenin's life.

They discover him as a very profound thinker and brilliant scholar whose gaze penetrated to the very heart of life's phenomena and at the same time essentially encompassed all aspects of human knowledge. They discover him as an ardent revolutionary, unsurpassed organizer, resolute and bold politician, architect and builder of the majestic edifice of socialism. They discover him as a very great and tireless worker.

It is with a uniquely good and lofty feeling that people discover for themselves Lenin the man. Modesty and simplicity, respect for and trust in people, personal participation in their fates, intellect in the highest sense of the word, friendliness and sympathy, charm and purity, a genuine love of life and of its real values and joys but at the same time, firm principledness, resolution, an iron will, preciseness and efficiency -- all these were organically merged in the form and style of Vladimir Ilich's work.

The pages of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book devoted to Lenin the man prompt the reader to reflect on the enduring significance of not only the theoretical and political but also the moral legacy of Ilich. "Lenin is dear to us not only because he is the banner of revolution, the founder of our party and the builder of the world's first socialist state. He is dear and close to us also because -- perhaps especially because -- his acute creative mind and unconquerable logic, his depth of analysis and boldness of conclusion and action, his indomitable revolutionary passion and at the same time his very great humanity, simplicity and sensitivity have all been and continue to be a reference point for us in life, an invaluable support and help in today's affairs" (p 240). Soviet people measure against Lenin their own communist conviction, principledness, ideological steadfastness and devotion to the cause of the working people. They measure against Lenin their own successes and plans and the very life of modern Soviet society.

And not only Soviet people do this. We perceive today with unprecedented clarity the colossal influence of Lenin's example and ideas on world history. Ilich is the ruler of the minds of proletarians of all countries and the source of knowledge and inspiration for revolutionaries of our time. This is the most convincing evidence of the international nature of Leninism. "Historical experience has razed to the ground the attempts of bourgeois and revisionist ideologists to pit Lenin against Marx and Leninism against Marxism, and to depict Leninism as a specifically Russian, national phenomenon," the book notes (p 117).

Lenin left us an integral concept of the world revolutionary process in the modern epoch, whose linchpin is the struggle between the two systems. He created a teaching which is rightly acknowledged as the Marxism of the modern age, the age of mankind's transition from capitalism to socialism and the building of a communist society. Leninism is the spiritual property of all working mankind.

Of course, in the period since V.I. Lenin's death life has forged ahead, much has changed and many new phenomena and problems have arisen which in those years it was difficult even to guess at. But the laws of the development of socialism discovered by Lenin provide the key even today to understanding and resolving these problems. Following the trail blazed by Lenin, the Soviet people have transformed the dreams of freedom and justice cherished by mankind's best intellects into the wonderful realities of developed socialism.

In historically a very short time epoch-making heights have been scaled one after another. Industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture, the cultural revolution, the creation of the foundations of socialism, the completion of the building of socialism in the main, the victory over Hitlerism, the rebirth of the war-ravaged economy, the formation of the world socialist system of socialism, the very great achievements in science, the fashioning of the socialist way of life and the historic new community of people represented by the Soviet people, the formation of the state of the whole people, and the scaling of the heights of developed socialism -- each of these achievements of the Soviet people is a worldwide historical gain and a revelation of new horizons of social progress for mankind. And it is perfectly natural that the gaze of the whole world's working people is drawn again and again to the ideological foundation of our life and struggle -- to Leninism.

However life changes and whatever new tasks we confront, Lenin's ideas are always our faithful compass. By expressing in theoretically irreproachable form the main, basic trends of the movement toward communism Vladimir Ilich armed his pupils and disciples with a really invincible weapon -- precise knowledge of the goal and of the ways and the means to attain it. A consistent class line, firmness in principles, flexibility in tactics, comprehensive consideration of the specific conditions, bold and at the same time well-thought-out actions -- the ability to use the whole spectrum of available means -- are what Lenin taught, what we learn from Lenin. "No force in the world can undermine or weaken our unshakable allegiance to Marxism-Leninism" -- that is the main idea of the whole anthology (p 14).

The ideas of a genius are always ahead of their time. And Lenin's prophetic gift is genuinely astonishing. In the words of Maksim Gorkiy, Lenin "lived with half his great spirit in the future." This amazing ability to see the future clearly in the present helped Ilich to illumine our path for many decades with the light of scientific foresight.

Through countless years Lenin discerned the powerful force which the developing idea, the consciousness of the masses, would represent in the new society. He fought implacably against the depreciation of revolutionary theory, the emasculation of its creative nature and its reduction to the sum of ready-made prescriptions. As a result an integral part of his legacy is the actual attitude of the Marxist-Leninist parties to that legacy.

A Leninist, innovative approach to theory is in the highest degree characteristic of our party, which, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev notes, successfully fulfills its role precisely because it devotes due attention to understanding all that happens, generalizing new phenomena in life and creatively developing Marxist-Leninist theory (see p 323).

The important generalizations and conclusions which have been added to the party's theoretical arsenal stand out for the reader. Above all, there is the concept of developed socialism, on the basis of which the party has clarified and concretized the means of and schedules for the implementation of our program goals and has determined strategy and tactics for a lengthy historical period (see p 324). Tremendous theoretical work was done on preparing the new USSR Constitution, which the party, in accordance with Leninist tradition, regards not only as a legal act, but also as a most important political document and a mighty instrument in building communism (p 246). Research into the social processes taking place in Soviet society and the steady rapprochement between all its classes and social groups has enabled the party to put forward the proposition regarding the possibility of establishing a classless social structure for the most part even within the historical framework of mature socialism (p 301). The question of making changes and amendments to the current CPSU program is raised and is substantiated in theoretical and political terms (p 325). The anthology also contains a profound analysis of the natural laws governing the increase in the CPSU's leading and guiding role, the development of national relations and the improvement of socialist democracy, the political system of society and ideological education work.

The light of Lenin's ideas illumines the road ahead for the Soviet people and for all mankind. Lenin's party, true to the precepts of its great teacher, is doing everything to ensure that this light is filled with new strength and is always directed toward the most vital problems in life.

The greatest legacy left by Lenin to the worldwide revolutionary movement and the builders of socialism and communism -- that is what people call the party of the new type. He created that party as the "supreme embodiment of the indissoluble unity of revolutionary theory and revolutionary practice" (p 113), taught it to selflessly serve the working people and prepared it ideologically in such a way that today the party is worthy to act as the cementing nucleus of our entire social system and the collective intellect of all the Soviet people.

The great energy of Lenin's mind and the beating of Lenin's warm heart live on the party's deeds. These deeds are tremendous and are constantly growing in scale, complexity and significance. In essence there is no important problem which the party can disregard.

In order to be worthy of its high purpose as collective leader of the Soviet people and to lead the masses confidently and accurately along Lenin's course, the party must constantly take care to increase its militancy and strength. The main source of this strength, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev notes repeatedly, is the party's close, indestructible ties with the people and the people's confidence in the party. The CPSU cherishes its unity with the masses and does everything possible to strengthen it. "We know well from past and present experience that the role of leading force in society does not come of its own accord," the book says. "This role is earned, won in the course of a constant, ceaseless struggle for the working people's interests. And this role is reinforced by the fact that the party constantly deepens its ties with the people's masses and lives for their needs and concerns" (p 328).

The anthology shows vividly and convincingly what tremendous significance for the party's militancy is assumed by the party's own state, the solidity and quality of party ranks. "The Communist Party," the author stresses, "is a party not only of people who think alike, but of people who act alike" (p 48). Experience teaches us indisputably that strong, conscious discipline is needed by the party when it is leading the masses to revolution, when it is at the head of the masses in fighting to create a socialist society, and in the period of the widespread building of communism.

The party knows very well how great are its role and its responsibility. Unswervingly true to the banner of proletarian, socialist internationalism, in the interests of the people and in the interests of communism and peace the CPSU "will fulfill its tasks as unswervingly and selflessly as it has fulfilled them throughout its history, as the great Lenin taught us" (p 50).

For the first time in human history Lenin combined the theory of scientific communism with the practical conduct of state foreign policy. From this fusion of Lenin's ideas and actions sprang forth the principles and methods of the socialist course in the international arena which guide his pupils and followers and are given prominence in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book.

"In the present international situation," the author writes, "with all its complex and contradictory trends, Lenin's foreign policy principles are our guiding star. This policy is marked by firmness in upholding principled stands, a profoundly responsible approach to the key issues of world politics which affect the fate of the peoples, a willingness to negotiate and conclude agreements, and flexibility in the handling of practical questions" (p 8).

This policy, which is now enshrined in the USSR Constitution, is also characterized by truly Leninist consistency. From one year to the next and from one decade to the next, both in relatively favorable and in complex international conditions, the struggle for peace has always been, is currently and will continue to be the linchpin of the CPSU's foreign policy. Recent years have been particularly indicative in this respect. "Certainly no state has presented mankind with such a broad spectrum of specific and realistic initiatives on the key problems of international relations in recent years as the Soviet Union," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev writes (p 291).

Our foreign policy has always been, remains and will continue to be class-based and socialist in content and aims. It is precisely this policy's socialist nature which determines its love of peace.

Defending peace is now the most important task in international relations facing our party and people and indeed all the world's peoples. It is a great and most noble task! It is, unfortunately, also a supremely difficult one. Many people are still against the idea of "peoples living together in peace." Thinking of the tasks facing the Soviet state in the struggle to end World War II, V.I. Lenin wrote: "Anyone who thinks that peace is easy to achieve, that you merely have to mention peace and the bourgeoisie will hand it to us on a plate, is completely naive" ("Complete Works," Vol 35, p 116). Lenin's reasoning holds good to this day.

The socialist community countries stand alongside our motherland in the historic work of consolidating peace and the people's security. It is the socialist states that have introduced into international life new and unprecedented principles and norms spring from communists' ideology and the great and noble aims of their struggle, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev demonstrates (see p 137).

Lenin, the anthology points out, always viewed the national and internationalist tasks of a socialist country as a single inseparable entity. He urged our party and people to fight "for the socialist fatherland, for socialism is the fatherland, and for the Soviet republic as a detachment of the world socialist army" (Vol 36, p 82). He viewed the preservation of the first socialist state as the international duty of communists and all working people and as the preservation of the world proletariat's open road to the future. The socialist countries now perform this duty by collective efforts, supporting one another, developing mutual cooperation, striving to combine as correctly as possible the interests of each of the fraternal countries and their common interests, and staunchly defending the peoples' socialist gains.

Armed with the Marxist-Leninist teaching, communists can see more profoundly and correctly than anyone else the essence and the future of the processes currently taking place in the world and from this draw reliable conclusions for their struggle for the interests of the working class and all working people and for democracy, peace, socialism and communism -- this is the most important conclusion which follows from the items in the anthology dealing with questions of the CPSU's international activities.

In the foreword to his book explaining its purpose, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev writes: "The great teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin, Lenin's ideas, the profundity and farsightedness of Lenin's analysis of social development, and Lenin's method and work style have been, still are and will always be for all continuers of his great work an unfading beacon, reliable guide and wise counselor in understanding present-day life and solving the problems facing fighters for socialism and builders of socialism and communism in our age" (pp 3-4).

Lenin's immortal ideas have indeed illuminated all the work of the party and the people. The study of the great achievement which the life and work of Vladimir Ilich Lenin represents and of the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the CPSU and the Soviet people is the basis of the working people's ideological and political education and a powerful means of molding their ideological commitment and class consciousness.

The major new contribution to the theory of scientific communism and to the Leniniana produced in the Soviet Union -- Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book "On Lenin and Leninism" -- will be a good contribution to these aims.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS ANTHOLOGY OF KUNAYEV'S WORKS

PM051013 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed review: "Great Strength of the Peoples' Friendship"]

[Text] The tremendous transforming strength and vitality of Marxist-Leninist teaching consist in the fact that it faithfully reflects the objective natural laws of historical development, is continuously enriched by revolutionary practice and absorbs everything new that this practice produces. The activity of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and that outstanding Marxist-Leninist Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is an example of a creative, Leninist approach to resolving fundamental problems of domestic and foreign policy and to elaborating and implementing the political course of the Communist Party.

The creative collective thinking of the party is clearly, profoundly and truly scientifically expressed in the decisions of party congresses and CPSU Central Committee plenums and in the works of L.I. Brezhnev and other party and government leaders.

The recently published anthology of selected speeches and articles by D.A. Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, (D.A. Kunayev: "The CPSU's Leninist Nationalities Policy in Action. Selected Speeches and Articles" ["Leninskaya Natsionalnaya Politika KPSS -- V. Deystvii. Izbrannyye Rechi i Stati"], Political Literature Publishing House, 1981, 624 pages) is devoted to the great creative strength of the Leninist nationalities policy and the CPSU's indefatigable, comprehensive activity in organizing, rallying and politically educating the working people of all the nations and nationalities in our country, in leading the building of a developed socialist society in the USSR and in strengthening the fraternal friendship of the USSR's peoples and their cohesion around the Leninist party in the course of this creative work.

The speeches, articles, reports and statements included in the anthology cover the period 1965-81. This period is marked by many outstanding historic events in the life of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and all the peoples of our multinational motherland. The 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses were held in these years, and the new USSR Constitution was adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet after nationwide discussion.

In his articles, speeches and reports the author devotes great attention to the most important events in the life of the country, to fundamental questions of the party's nationalities policy and to the fruitful results of its implementation.

The anthology provides a comprehensive picture of the way in which Kazakhstan, which was once a backward outlying part of [czarist] Russia, has become over the years of Soviet power an industrial republic and the biggest grain and livestock-raising base in the east of the country. In the fraternal family of the USSR's peoples the working people of multinational Soviet Kazakhstan have turned their republic into a region of cosmic dawns and amazing earthly achievements.

And this is not just a literary metaphor but the living reality of a republic which under conditions of Soviet power has really taken off like an eagle in the lifetime of one generation and risen from backwardness and poverty to the heights of progress.

The Soviet east, the author points out, is rightly called a region of Leninist ideas come true. "A path has been traveled over the years since Great October from the wooden plow to powerful tractors, computer technology and the Baykonur cosmodrome, from remote villages to bright socialist cities, from almost total illiteracy to national academies of sciences and hundreds of scientific research institutes and establishments working on a wide range of problems -- from the microcosm to space."

By the will of the party, as a result of the active implementation of the Leninist nationalities policy and with the help of all the country's peoples, above all the great Russian people, Kazakhstan has become a region of the space and earthly exploits of the land of the soviets, a laboratory of the peoples' friendship and a region of legions of legendary changes.

The formation of the USSR -- a new type of state -- in 1982 was also a very important stage in the life of multinational Kazakhstan. It was precisely within the framework of the unified Soviet state that favorable conditions were created for the comprehensive development of Soviet Kazakhstan's economy and culture and for the flowering of the Kazakh socialist nation.

"We are totally obliged to the party, its Leninist nationalities policy, the creative labor of millions and the peoples' unbreakable friendship created by the great Lenin's party for the majesty of our present successes and those which are still to come," the author writes.

"We like all Soviet people, value highly this friendship tempered in all trials. Friendship with all the country's peoples and, above all, with the great Russian people enshrines the insuperable might of spiritual fraternity, life-giving warmth and cordiality -- the reliable guarantee of the Soviet power's invincibility."

The entire historical experience of the economic and social transformations implemented over the years of Soviet power in Kazakhstan convinces us of this. The scale and depth of the transformations, which have fundamentally changed all aspects of life in this once backward region, and the revelation of the great creative force of the Leninist nationalities policy being consistently implemented by the party constitute the book's chief substance.

The 10th 5-Year Plan, the author points out, elevated Soviet Kazakhstan to new heights of socialist civilization and augmented the republic's contribution to all-union division of labor.

During the 5-year plan R38 billion was invested in developing the republic's multisector economy, science and culture. National income increased 23.6 percent over that time and totaled R19.3 billion, while the volume of industrial production increased 18.3 percent and reached almost R22 billion. Approximately 250 modern enterprises, major production facilities and shops were commissioned, a number of new sectors were created, and production of more than 700 types of output was started up, including 150 for the first time in the country.

Impressive changes occurred during the 5-year plan in the sphere of the growth of the working people's material well-being and the development of science and culture. Approximately R7 billion was channeled toward the population's housing, cultural and domestic needs alone. Some 3,215,000 people -- almost one inhabitant of the republic in every five -- move into new accommodation.

The highly effective nature of the party's agrarian policy can be seen in the example of Kazakhstan. In accordance with the 24th and 25th CPSU Congress decisions R24.7 billion -- almost twice as much as in the previous decade -- was invested in the republic's rural economy, and fixed production capital was doubled. Some 846,000 hectares of new irrigated land were commissioned. There was a considerable rise in the power available to agriculture, and deliveries of mineral fertilizers tripled. All this contributed to appreciable production growth in this sector. During this time the average annual gross output increased 40 percent.

Kazakhstan's 1 billion poods of high-quality grain, the author emphasizes, is gradually becoming a customary phenomenon. The plan for grain sales to the state in the 10th 5-Year Plan was overfulfilled by 233 million poods. This surplus alone was almost three times the quantity of grain that the republic used to hand over to the state annually before the virgin lands were opened up.

The social structure of the republic's population has also changed fundamentally. Under the conditions of the Soviet system a national working class, kolkhoz peasantry and labor intelligentsia closely connected with them have taken shape and emerged onto the historical arena.

The most important social result of industrial development in Kazakhstan was the formation of a large detachment of the Soviet working class and its national cadres. Yesterday's nomads mastered new technology and, it might be said, stepped straight from the Middle Ages into socialism. Already during the prewar 5-year plans the number of workers and employees here had increased fivefold and reached almost 1 million.

In Kazakhstan's agriculture, large multisector sovkhozes and kolkhozes equipped with modern hardware have been created to replace the primitive nomadic and seminomadic economy. The swift growth in Kazakhstan's rural economy, the author points out, is due, above all, to the heroic virgin lands epic.

"The opening up of the virgin and long-fallow lands," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech in Alma-Ata, "...constitutes one of the brightest pages in the annals of the Soviet people's creative labor." This feat of the party and the people and its tremendous influence on the country's economy and on the working people's social awareness were comprehensively illumined in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's outstanding work "The Virgin Lands." "In the virgin lands," L.I. Brezhnev writes, "millions of Soviet people continued to make the experiment of the revolution, augmented its gains under new historical conditions and created living experience of the victorious building of developed socialism."

The heroic epic of the opening up of the virgin and long-fallow lands is inseparably linked with the name of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, who in those years headed Kazakhstan's party organization. The anthology profoundly and comprehensively illumines the great experience of organizational and educational work among the masses accumulated by the republic's party organization and soviet organs during the opening up of the virgin lands.

Not to rest content with what has been achieved but to develop the rural economy in every possible way on the basis of further specialization and concentration of production and its transfer to an industrial footing so that the republic can give the country as much grain, meat, milk and other agricultural produce as possible -- Kazakhstan's working people are working to resolve these tasks under the leadership of the party organization.

From the book the reader learns of the development of culture, literature and art and the spiritual growth of Kazakhstan's working people in the fraternal family of the USSR's peoples.

A national intelligentsia has taken shape in the republic, and the world has witnessed a tremendous upsurge of literature and art -- national in form and socialist in content. The development of Kazakh culture has taken place in close concord with the cultures of the country's other fraternal peoples, and the Russian people above all.

Fruitful work is being done here by the National Academy of Sciences, many other scientific establishments, more than 50 vuzes and hundreds of schools and secondary specialized educational institutions, in which approximately half a million people are mastering knowledge and specialties.

Representatives of more than 100 nations and ethnic groups now live and work side by side in the republic. They work as a united, friendly family, opening up Kazakhstan's inexhaustible natural riches and placing them at the service of the entire Soviet people. It is possible to see clearly from the example of the Kazakh SSR how the cohesion of our peoples is growing increasingly strong in joint labor and everyday life and their mutual friendship and fraterniy are flourishing. This graphically attests to the triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy consistently being implemented by the Communist Party.

"As a vital and indissolluble particle of the Soviet people," we read in the book, "the Kazakh people and all the working people of multinational Soviet Kazakhstan cannot conceive of themselves without this strong fraternal unity and, motivated by a sense of infinite loyalty to it, they will continue to do everything to strengthen our great commonality in every possible way, to extol it with idefatigable labor, cherish it as the apple of their eye and staunchly defend it in the ideological struggle and even, if necessary, in open combat."

Our entire way of life is an example to the world of true internationalism. The Leninist friendship of the peoples of our country and fraternal mutual assistance play a truly historic role. It counters the old world of national enmity, chauvinism and racism with a new, socialist world -- a world of fraternal friendship, equal rights and all-around progress of all nations and nationalities. This new world serves as a powerful stimulus for all the world's peoples struggling for mankind's better future.

NOVOYE VREMYA COVERAGE OF BREZHNEV BIRTHDAY

PM071247 [Editorial Report] The final two issues for 1981 of the Moscow weekly NOVOYE VREMYA both feature lengthy articles keyed to Brezhnev's 75th birthday and praising him effusively.

NOVOYE VREMYA No 51, dated 18 December, which carries a full-face portrait of Brezhnev on its front cover, publishes on pages 5-9, under the headline "In the Name of Peace, in the Name of Life," a 4,000-word article by Vadim Zagladin. After a general disquisition on international relations and the contrast between the policies of the "two opposing world systems," Zagladin focuses on Brezhnev's "tremendous personal contribution" to Soviet foreign policy.

He explicitly identifies Brezhnev with the Soviet peace program -- "let us speak plainly, it is his creation" -- emphasizes his commitment to "consolidating the socialist world" but also to "strengthening socialism's ties with the peoples of the countries that have liberated themselves from colonialism" and remarks on the coolness in crises shown by Brezhnev and "the entire party leadership collective, which he heads." The article is accompanied by photos of Brezhnev signing the Helsinki Final Act, shaking hands with people at Havana airport, and meeting Indira Gandhi.

NOVOYE VREMYA No 52, dated 25 December carries on pages 5 and 6, under the headline "Faithful Continuer of Lenin's Cause," a 2,000-word unattributed article on the celebrations of the 75th birthday of this "outstanding politician of our time." The article cites remarks made by Suslov and Soviet bloc leaders at award presentations to mark Brezhenv's birthday, and is accompanied by a formal photograph of Brezhnev and the assembled USSR and bloc leaders at the 18 December Kremlin award ceremony.

ZNANIYE SOCIETY AWARDS BREZHNEV VAVILOV MEDAL

LD231114 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 23 Dec, TASS -- The Vavilov Medal, named so after noted Soviet scientist -- physicist Academician Sergey Vavilov (1891-1951), has been conferred on Leonid Brezhnev. The decision to this effect has been taken at the plenary meeting of the All-Union "Znanie" ("knowledge") Society, a mass public organization.

Addressing it, Chairman of the Board Academician Nikolay Basiv said that the supreme award of the"Znanie" Society has been conferred on Leonid Brezhnev "for the outstanding services performed in the development of the theory and practices of scientific communism, in the propaganda of political and scientific knowledge, for the tireless efforts in defence of peace." The supreme award of the "Znanie" Society is annually conferred on prominent Soviet and foreign scientists, political figures for topical research work, active participation in the struggle for peace, disarmament and social progress.

BREZHNEV GREETS AZERBAIJAN REFINERY WORKERS

PM081641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jan 82 p 1

[L. Brezhnev message: "Cordial Congratulations"]

[Text] To the participants in the construction and start-up of a new oil refining complex at the Azerbaijan SSR oil refineries

Dear comrades!

I cordially congratulate you on a great labor victory -- the completion of the construction of a complex of technological installations for the catalytic reforming of gasoline and primary oil refining and the successful assimilation of the capacities commissioned.

The creation of this complex is a major new step in the radical modernization and retooling of the republic's oil refining industry and makes it possible to considerably increase production efficiency, improve the quality of output and ensure more rational utilization of raw materials and other material resources.

A decisive factor in the successes achieved was the close cooperation between the collectives of construction workers, installation workers, designers and operating personnel, who, under the republic party organization's leadership, launched wide socialist competition and made efficient use of leading construction techniques.

I am confident that you will apply all your resources, knowledge and accumulated experience to ensure the further successful growth of economic potential and the fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

I wish you, dear comrades, good health, happiness and new successes in work for the benefit ofour multinational motherland.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

TASS HIGHLIGHTS ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

LD111634 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Dushanbe, 11 Jan TASS -- With the permission of the local clerical authorities wood-carvers have made an exact replica of the carved gate leading to the burial chamber of Saint Khozratishoh in the village of Chorku, in Soviet Tadzhikistan. The remains of the saint are laid to rest in a mazar (a sort of a mausoleum) believed to date back to the 12th century. A mosque situated nearby is open for all the believers. The replica of the gate -- the carving is a real work of art -- is intended for the ethnographic museum of Dushanbe, the capital of Tadzhikistan, where it will be put on display.

The Islamic cultural heritage is treated with care in this central Asian Soviet republic. Ancient religious structures are under state protection. Many such monuments embodying elements of traditional architecture were restored to original splendour in recent years. Restoration work is carried out by the organisations set up specially for the purpose.

In Tadzhikistan Islam is separated from the state. However, the Constitution guarantees freedom of conscience. Believers, the people belonging mainly to the older generation, visit mosques and perform religious rites as prescribed by the Koran.

DOLGIKH, DYMSHITS ATTEND MOSCOW MINERS MEETING

LD062202 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Summary] The 17th Congress of the Coal Miners Trade Union opened in Moscow. Among the delegates are leading miners and builders of mine equipment.

"Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other heads of ministries and departments are participating in the work of the congress."

ALIYEV ATTENDS WRITER'S BIRTHDAY CENTENARY

LD252346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] A soiree in Baku was devoted to the birthday centenary of an outstanding Azerbiajani writer, scientist and educationalist, Abdula Khaid. Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, took part.

ALIYEV ATTENDS ARABLINSKIY THEATRICAL JUBILEE

WA220900 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 2 December publishes on page 1 a 600-word report of an anniversary evening held at the Dramatic Theater imeni M. Azizbekov on 1 December honoring the 100th anniversary of the birth of the "coryphaeus" of Azeri theater, Guseyn Arablinskiy. Present at the ceremony were candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, G.A. Aliyev, along with members of the Bureau and the deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, F.G. Akhmedov.

Azerbaijan SSR minister of culture, Z.N. Bagirov, opened the evening and other artists participated, discussing the accomplishments of Arablinskiy and Azeri theater in general.

KOSTANODV ATTENDS CHEMICAL WORKERS' CONGRESS

LD052358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2004 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] The Second Chemcial and Petrochemical Industry Workers Congress has ended in Moscow. The review report by Svettsov, chairman of the trade union's Central Committee, and other speeches underlined that competition in the industry is widely developed and that much had been done to raise welfare and improve working conditions and labor and health protection.

The delegation nevertheless criticized management and trade union leaders who devote insufficient attention to further improvement of production and the realization of the social program. Taking part in the congress were Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Shibayev, AUCCTU chairman; ministers and other leading figures.

MEMORIAL BUST TO ACADEMICIAN KELDYSH UNVEILED

PM081445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Dec 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Forever With Us"]

[Excerpts] A memorial to an outstanding scientist and organizer of science in our country -- a bust of thrice Hero of Socialist Labor Acad M.V. Keldysh -- was unveiled 25 December on the Avenue of Heroes, near the monument erected in Moscow to mark the Soviet people's outstanding achievements in space exploration.

Those who spoke at the meeting -- Acad A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and USSR pilot-cosmonaut Lt Gen Avn V.A. Shatalov -- spoke of the great contribution made by M.V. Keldysh to the development of Soviet space science and technology.

The unveiling ceremony for the memorial bust to M.V. Keldysh was attended by G.I. Marchuk and L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, and by eminent scientists and pilot-cosmonauts.

AUTHORITIES HARASS ANTIPERSECUTION FUND PERSONNEL

PM121119 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Jan 82 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Increased Repression of Members of an Organization To Aid Persecuted People"]

[Text] We have received from Mr Sergey Khodorovich, who is USSR head of the Russian Social Fund for Aid to People Persecuted for Political Reasons and to Their Families, the following letter which reports increased harrassment by the Soviet authorities of members of this organization. This fund was set up in 1974 by Mr Solzhenitsyn with the author's world royalties from the Gulag Archipelago. It is also funded by private donations from the USSR of foreign countries.

"Since charity and good works do not go well with the communist ideology," Mr Khodorovich writes, "the fund's work on the USSR's territory has never been easy. The authorities had a disapproving attitude toward the fund from the start. Nonetheless until recently only its officials suffered repression: Aleksandr Ginzburg was sentenced to 8 years strict regime in a camp, Tatyana Khodorovich and Kronid Lubarskiy were forced to emigrate, Malva Landa was sentenced to 5 years internal exile and is still serving the sentence and Irina Zholkovskaya (Ginzburg) was living under constant oppression.

"The government is now increasing its surveillance of the fund. Everybody taking part in the fund's work is now a victim of repression: Many have had their telephones cut off, their homes have been searched and clothing, food and money belonging to the fund have been confiscated. People are also being questioned, sacked and threatened. And it is not just a question of threats. An administrative decision has just been taken concerning Ruchaniya Fedyakina (Note 1: Mrs Fedyakina is the sister of Mr Mukhametchin, who was sentenced in 1974 for distributing the Gulag Archipelago and for anti-Soviet propaganda and who has just been released) forbidding her to live in Moscow; Valeriy Repin has just been arrested in Leningrad (Note 2: Mr Valerity Repin was born in 1951 and worked at the printing plant of the newspaper LENINGRADSKIY RABOCHIY. He was arrested on 8 December and is accused of "anti-Soviet propaganda.").

"I am now in charge of the fund and each time my house is searched all the papers and documents are confiscated which now makes it impossible to keep accounts for the fund for 1981. The government's actions are not only complicating the fund's work but threatening its very existence. In such a situation the fund, which helps those in need, is itself in need of aid and defense."

GOSPLAN AIDE ASSESSES FUEL, ENERGY PROSPECTS

PM120939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by A. Lalayants, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan: ["The Base Complex"]

[Text] The Soviet Union is currently the only highly developed country in the world meeting its own fuel and energy needs from its own resources. In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev reported that the recent update of gas, oil and condensate reserves in west Siberia showed once again that nature has not stinted us. We are thus able to look ahead with confidence. It is just a matter of using this wealth in a proprietorial and intelligent manner.

By 1985 oil and gas condensate production will reach 630 million tons, gas production 630 billion cubic meters and coal production 775 million tons, and the number of kilowatt-hours of electricity produced at nuclear power stations and GESes will increase to 220 billion and 230 billion respectively. Total fuel and energy resources, including the electricity produced at nuclear power stations and GESes, will reach 2,300 million tons of ideal fuel by the end of the 5-year plan -- 300 million more than in 1980.

The planned increase in the growth rate will come mainly from fields in west Siberia, the Urals and Volga region, the European north, Kazakhstan and central Asia. In west Siberia alone in just a short time geologists have prospected the Samotlor, Fedorovskoye, Mamontovo, Var Yegan and other oilfields. In the north of Tyumenskaya Oblast the major Urengoy, Yamburgskoye, Zapolyarnoye, Medvezhye and Bovanenkovskoye gas and gas condensate deposits, whose wells are producing an average of 1 million cubic meters a day or more, have been discovered and prospected.

Thanks to this oil and gas condensate production in west Siberia will increase to 395 million tons in 1985 -- 112 million tons more than in 1980 -- and gas production will increase to 357 billion cubic meters -- 201 billion cubic meters more. As a result not only will the national economy's increasing demand for this raw material be met but the losses resulting from the fall in production in the European part of the USSR will be made up.

Large capital investment and additional material and human resources will of course be needed. Tens of billions of rubles' worth of new capacity will have to be commissioned merely to maintain the present level of production. Thus in 1985 around 95 percent of all newly assimilated capacity in the oil industry will go toward offsetting capacities reaching the end of their productive life.

The gas industry's greatest outlays are on the transportation of gas. In order to supply the center with Tyumen gas six 1,420 mm-diameter gas pipelines, each 3,000-5,000 km long, must be built and commissioned in the current 5-year plan period. Each of these will cost R3-5 billion or more. However, these outlays will be recouped. "These are without doubt the central construction projects of the 5-year plan," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum, "and it is imperative that they be completed on schedule."

The coal industry is also faced with large tasks. In recent years, as a result of the greater depth of mining operations, the increased geological complexity of mining conditions and the considerable delays in preparing new galleries and introducing new equipment, underground coal mining has fallen short of plan targets, especially in the Donbass and Kuzbass fields. The quality of coal has deteriorated and miners' labor productivity has fallen. At the same time more coal is being produced using the most efficient strip mining method. In 1980 this accounted for 37 percent of all coal produced compared with 32 percent in 1975. This went some way to making up for the losses occurring in the Donbass and Kuzbass fields.

In the current 5-year plan period the sector must not only remedy the shortfall, but also substantially increase coal production.

It is planned to secure the bulk of that increase from stip mines. Coal production from strip mines is to reach 316 million tons in 1985 -- an increase of 53 million tons. Mining of coking coals will also increase.

The Ekibastuz and Kansk-Achinsk coalfields, which are to account for more than half of the coal industry's total increase in coal production, will be further developed. Labor productivity there is to reach 900-1,000 tons a month per worker -- two and one-half times as much as the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry average for strip mines. Moreover, prime costs and capital investment per ton of commissioned capacity are much lower there than in other coalfields. Strip mining will be developed in the Kazbass field, southern Yakutia, east Siberia and the Far East.

A vital prerequisite for the coal industry's development is that it should be retooled with new mining equipment. The capacities of machine-building plants producing mechanized complexes and heading and other equipment for underground work are being considerably expanded and plants for the production of high-powdered single-bucket and rotary excavators and dump trucks with lifting capacities of 75, 120 and 180 tons for use in strip mines are being built and enlarged.

Nuclear energy has a special role to play in developing the fuel and energy complex. Nuclear power stations will be built mainly in the European part of the USSR. As a result it will be possible to sharply reduce the amount of organic fuel sent there from eastern regions for the production of electricity. During the 11th 5-year plan period nuclear energy will become a source not only of electricity but also of heat. Nuclear heat-supply stations are currently being built in Gorkovskaya and Voronezhskaya Oblasts. At the same time the foundations are being laid for new energy sources -- solar energy, wind, geothermal water, biomasses, etc. There is every reason to think that by the end of the century the output of such energy sources will reach the equivalent of millions of tons of fuel.

As envisaged by the 26th CPSU Congress decision, the structure not only of the production but of the consumption of fuel and energy resources is to be improved. The proportion of gas in the balance will increase from the 26 percent in 1980 to 32 percent in 1985 and the proportion of fuel will fall from 43.9 to 38.8 percent. The proportion of fuel oil in boiler and furnace fuel is to be reduced by more thorough oil refining. As a result it will be possible to increase production of motor fuel and raw material for the chemical, petrochemical and microbiological industries.

In the current 5-year plan we will considerably increase the production of more thoroughly refined gas, extracting pure natural sulfur to make mineral fertilizer, ethane to make chemical products, extremely scarce helium, gas condensate and natural gas with the hydrogen sulfide removed. This means expanding the capacities at the Orenburg and Mubarek gas refineries and commissioning a new gas refinery on the Astrakhan gas condensate field in 1984.

Increasing the use of casing-head petroleum gas is a major element in improving the production structure and reducing losses of fuel resources. By 1985 85 percent of such gas is to be put to profitable use compared with 70 percent in 1980. In addition, greater use will also be made of the products of its conversion, thereby making it possible to provide the national economy with about 5 million tons of liquefied gas and natural gasoline -- a valuable raw material for the manufacture of synthetic rubbers and for satisfying domestic consumer demand. In this connection it is vital that the construction of the Tobolsk petrochemical combine and of the pipeline to carry unstable natural gasoline from Tobolsk to the Volga region is accelerated.

Considerable attention is being paid to the electricity generation sector. Its growth at increasing preferential rates makes it possible to considerably raise the level of production mechanization and automation, increase the amount of power and machinery at the work force's disposal and ultimately raise workers' output to a higher level. The 11th 5-year Plan envisages an increase in electricity generation of 1,555 billion kilowatt-hours in 1985 -- an increase of more than 20 percent. The structure will also be improved.

The proportion of the most efficiently produced electricity, which comes from nuclear power stations and GESes, will increase from 19 to 29 percent. This alone will make it possible to save 60 million tons of organic fuel in the 5-year period.

Development of the sectors of the fuel and energy complex always depends to a considerable extent on allied sectors supplying them with specialized equipment, components and supplies. The Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of Power Machine Building, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry and the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems workers are doing a great deal to ensure that their orders are successfully filled, but it must be admitted that industry's oil and gas sectors are still being undersupplied with oil-gage pipes for the construction of oil and gas wells. The quality of these pipes must also be improved. This is an extremely important problem and it must, of course, be solved.

Drilling operations have long been undersupplied with the necessary plant, chemical reagents and geophysical and other equipment. The construction and startup of a facility for the manufacture of equipment and chemicals for increasing the oil recovery rate when exploiting oil pools has been delayed. It is, of course, also obvious that a situation in which the oil recovered from underground is only 40 percent of the geological reserves is unacceptable. It is time that the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry and other allied ministries apply themselves in earnest to fulfilling the targets for increasing oil recovery set as long ago as 1976. All is not well regarding the supply of field equipment to oil industry workers and this is holding up field preparation and oil production.

Miners have the same problem. The sector's development is being held back by delays in the production of high powered single-bucket excavators, bulldozers, dump trucks for strip mining, mechanized complexes, heading combines, low-alloy steel supports, belt and drag conveyors and other equipment for underground work.

Improving the quality and technology of machinery and equipment servicing, and above all improving the supply of spare parts and individual components for them is particularly important for all the complex's sectors. There is nothing new about this: It's the same old story of failing to "pull together." The various sectors of the complex cannot be said to have poor maintenance facilities. A mass of machine tools and forge-and-press and other equipment has been concentrated there. By and large they also have the requisite premises. But the work of servicing machinery and making it more reliable is still not progressing smoothly. Why is this? Those producing it are paying insufficient attention to the machinery itself. The situation is made worse by the chronic shortage of spare parts. The unsatisfactory organization of preventive maintenance, and the organization of major overhauls in particular, is also taking its toll.

The prime necessity is to improve the quality of machinery being produced, particularly for underground operations, and improve the planning of the production of spare parts and listed units, proceeding from scientifically sound norms. The ministries and production associations producing machinery must provide all spare parts in accordance with the established norms and ensure servicing. It is obvious that the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gossnab must make it their first priority to meet the requirements of the ministries and associations for materials needed to make spare parts.

It is time to organize in west Siberia enterprises for centralized maintenance and the exchange of components and assemblies of transport and road-building equipment under the ministries making such equipment. At present at enterprises and organizations involved in the development of the west Siberian oil and gas complex alone there are more than 100,000 pieces of such equipment, a considerable proportion of which is inoperative and waiting to be repaired. A decision on this question was adopted back in May 1977 but matters have not progressed beyond official correspondence.

Developing the fuel and energy complex is an enormously important task. Its solution will guarantee the realization of the 26th party congress decisions and the achievement of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

PRAVDA INTERVIEWS GOSSTROY CHAIRMAN NOVIKOV

PM111121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jan 82 pp 1-2

[Correspondent V. Sevastyanov interview with I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosstroy: "USSR on the Construction Site" -- first three grafs are PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] The construction workers are making a considerable contribution to strengthening the country's unified national economic complex. They are in the front ranks of those who are developing the expanses of Siberia, transforming the Non-Chernozem Zone and erecting giant plants and new cities.

Today shock detachments of construction workers are laying the Baykal-Amur railroad and extending the gas pipeline from Urengoy to the European part of the country, erecting Atommash, the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES and the Balakovskaya nuclear power station, modernizing plant shops in the Urals and the Ukraine....

A large work program has been set for the construction collectives in the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Its features and the avenues on which the sector's production collectives are focusing their efforts were described to PRAVDA correspondent V. Sevastyanov by I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosstroy.

The construction worker's labor is perhaps the most tangible and visible to all, I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosstroy, said in a talk with your PRAVDA correspondent. When moving to a modern apartment or going to work in a new shop a person can assess at its worth the work of the construction workers. Last year the sector's collectives erected hundreds of new enterprises and modernized many existing ones, and commissioned millions of square meters of housing. It is also encouraging that a tendency has emerged for the volume of uncompleted construction to decrease. That means the yield on invested funds and labor is growing and an opportunity will appear to step up the rates at which fixed capital is commissioned.

The forthcoming year's construction program is very intense. It incorporates features characteristic of the entire 5-year plan: It is aimed at the proportionate harmonious development of the economy and the improvement of Soviet people's living standards. The volume of state capital investments in the national economy will be R121.6 billion. The plan, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum is realistic and better balanced against material and technical potential. This creates the necessary conditions for normal work.

The party directs the construction workers toward sharply increasing the effectiveness of capital investments. This line can be traced clearly in the allocation of funds and resources. The greater part is being channeled into the modernization and retooling of existing enterprises. Some R21 billion will be spent on this. Expenditure is being increased on equipment -- the active part of fixed capital. This expenditure will total R48.4 billion. Enterprises at which modernization will be carried out include the Chelyabinsk and Dneprovsk metallurgical plants, the Krasnoyarsk, Kotlas, and Perm pulp and paper combines, the Pavlodar oil refinery, the Kedrovskiy coal pit in Kemerovskaya Oblast and dozens of weaving, knitwear and footwear factories.

All participants in the construction process must focus their efforts and assets primarily on the most important projects scheduled for completion and sharply reduce the number of newly started projects. This will accelerate the commissioning of capacities and make it possible to reduce the volume of uncompleted construction. Improvements here will undoubtedly be promoted by the extensive introduction of the basic principles of the new economic management machanism.

We shall now begin to assess the collectives' work not on the basis of intermediate results (volume of assimilated funds) but of finished output -- the commissioning of capacities. The improved management system will also have a great influence on the organization of construction. The multiplicity of links [mnogozennost] and parallelism must be eliminated here and the system must be made mobile and close to production.

Now let us look at the map [PRAVDA reproduces a map of the USSR showing the main construction projects]. As we can see, the tendency toward the development of all sectors of the national economy has been considered. However, preference has been given to the base sectors and to those which determine technical progress. Special attention is being paid to the fuel and energy complex. It has been and remains the motive force of the entire economy. In the European part of the country nuclear power is developing rapidly. By the end of the 5-year plan nuclear power stations will generate 220-225 billion kilowatt hours of electricity. Turbines will be commissioned at the Kalininskaya and Chernobylskaya AES's. The Balakovskaya, Rostovskaya, Yuzhno-Ukrainskaya, Kurskaya and Rovenskaya stations are continuing to be constructed. The hydraulic resources of the Siberian and central Asian rivers are being actively enlisted. Two more blocks will be commissioned at the Kurpsayskaya GES and one will be commissioned at the Kolmskaya GES and the capacities of the Shamkhorskiy hydrosystem in Azerbaijan will increase.

The Kansk-Achinsk and Ekibastuz coal regions and the West Siberian oil and gas complex exert paramount influence on the development of the network of thermal power stations. These regions will provide the main increase in the extraction of oil, gas and coal. At the Ekibastuzskaya GRES-1 it is planned to commission a further two blocks with a capacity of 500,000 kilowatts each and work is developing extensively in Sharypovo -- the center of the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex.

In the constellation of territorial-production complexes the West Siberian complex is a star of the first magnitude. The ever-increasing extraction of oil and gas in this region requires the accelerated construction of a number of powerful pipelines. This year the 3,019 km Urengoy-Peregrebnoye-Nizhnyaya Tura-Petrovsk main pipeline, the Urengoy-Nizhnyaya Tura-Petrovsk-Novopskov main pipeline, and the third phase [nitka] of the Torzhok-Minsk-Ivatsevich gas pipeline will be completed. Oil refining and petrochemical enterprises will receive valuable hydrocarbon raw material from Siberia. Today one of the most important problems is increasing the comprehensive utilization of raw matrial. In this connection many of the section's plants are being modernized.

Without metallurgy it is hard to plan the development of other national economic sectors. Everyone needs metal. That is why the increase in its production, the expansion of its range and the improvement of its quality are an urgent necessity. Capacities are being expanded in Lipetsk, Cherepovets and a number of plants in the Ukraine and the Urals. The universal beam mill in Nizhniy Tagil and the multilayer pipes section in the city of Vyksa, Gorkovskaya Oblast, will produce output this year. The extraction of ore from the resources of the Kursk magnetic anomaly and the Karelskaya ASSR will increase. The main task at this stage is the economical expenditure of metal. There are opportunities for economizing, and considerable ones, in every sector of the national economy.

Machine building is rightly considered the core of technical progress. In this sector of industry the modernization and retooling of production will reach special dimensions. The plants to be renovated are situated in Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov, Baku, Sverdlovsk, Saratov, Kuybyshev and other cities. This work will make it possible to improve the structure of machine building output and to increase the production of equipment with a large unit capacity and of automated and semiautomated lines and industrial robots.

One of the main targeted programs defined by the 26th CPSU Congress is the all-round development and improvement of the agroindustrial complex. Some R110 billion are being channeled into this.

The construction workers must erect hundreds of establishments which will help to increase the productivity of arable farming and stockraising. These are meat production complexes, poultry factories, livestock units and hydraulic installations. Work is being continued in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR. Some R8.4 billion are being channeled into the development of farms in this zone. In rural areas a great deal of housing and cultural and consumer service institutions and roads must be constructed. In addition many enterprises will be constructed for the storage and processing of agricultural produce -- elevators, meat combines, dairy and canning plants.

To meet the country's transportation requirements the material and technical base must be enhanced and the capacity and maneuverability of transport arteries increased. What has been planned? The construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad is continuing rapidly. In a number of sectors it is planned to lay second tracks and to continue railroad electrification. The extent of hard-surfaced highways will increase. Several river and sea ports and harbors will be modernized.

As always, questions of social development and the improvement of the people's well-being are the focus of attention. The plan provides for the growth of capacities for the production of consumer goods. Enterprises for the production of furniture and a number of weaving and cotton spinning shops will be commissioned. The largest will be at the Andizhan, Bukhara and Tiraspol cotton combines and the Dzhizak cotton spinning factory. Let us note that this year too the volume of housing construction will not decrease. That means that many millions more families will receive new, well-appointed apartments.

The national economy is a single multisector complex. And it is intolerable that any of its components should lag behind in its development. In such a brief account it is hard to describe all the sectors, still less enumerate all the projects which will be created. The plan takes into account the economy's present-day requirements and provides for its proportionate development.

To cope successfully with this year's target the construction workers must adopt a rapid tempo from the first days and rid themselves of the shortcomings indicated by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum. They must focus all their efforts and resources on fulfilling of the 5-year program for the country's economic and social development.

IMPORTANCE OF COAL INDUSTRY EMPHASIZED

FM111457 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian published on 25 December in the Morning Edition front-pages an 800-word editorial headlined "More Coal for the Motherland." Emphasizing the importance of the fuel and energy complex, IZVESTIYA states:

"The country's coal industry took an important step forward in the last 5-year plan. In this period the mines and pits extracted over 3.5 billion tons of coal -- almost 260 million tons more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. The collectives of over 1,800 sectors, about 4,500 teams and 420 enterprises fulfilled the 5-year plans ahead of schedule. Over 0.5 million working people successfully completed their personal 5-year plans."

The editorial goes on to praise the efforts of the best coal miners, but then continues:

"But, while paying tribute to the leading workers, it must be admitted that not all mining collectives are working to the full extent of their potential. The sector's arrears for the first 11 months of this year total approximately 15 million tons. The miners of the Stakhanovugol, Pervomayskugol and Voroshilov-Gradugol production associations are failing to cope with the fulfillment of the plans. And the reasons lie in the poor engineering and organizational backup, insufficient mining and geological forecasting and blunders in technology."

The editorial also stresses the importance of fulfilling the coal industry targets for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

RURAL CONSTRUCTION MEETING CONVENES IN ASHKHABAD

GF111838 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] A meeting organized by Turkmen rural construction workers was held in Ashkhabad today. During the meeting workers discussed tasks aimed at improving living conditions and the cultural standard of those working on fields and farms in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions emerging from the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee plenum.

Turkmen rural construction workers constructed houses over an area of 65,000 square meters for workers on collective and state farms during the first year of the current 5-year plan. They are determined to overfulfill construction tasks during the second year of the plan.

The meeting was addressed by Comrade Gulmanov, the Turkmen rural construction minister, who congratulated rural construction workers for their successful fulfillment of plans in past years. He urged them to make further efforts to overfulfill socialist pledges during the 2d year of the 5-year plan.

Those who addressed the meeting noted that [words indistinct], rational planning, and distribution of material and technical resources constitute the basis for any successful work.

The meeting was also addressed by Comrade Charyyev, Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee secretary and [name indistinct], chairman of the state committee for construction affairs.

The meeting passed appropriate resolutions on questions discussed.

BRIEFS

OIL, GAS STATISTICS -- For the first time Tyumen oil field workers have produced over 905,000 tons of oil in a day. Over 1,000 tons of fuel have been contributed to the 1982 above-plan fund. By means of a pipeline gasfield workers have sent 555 million cubic meters of chemical raw materials and fuel to the Urals and to the central and western areas of the USSR. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Jan 82 LD]

TYUMEN DRILLING RESULTS -- The results of drilling work over the past year at Tyumen oilfields have been summed up. For the first time since development of the underground riches of west Siberia began, 10,404,000 meters of production and exploration wells were sunk. That is almost 2.5 million neters more than in 1980. [Excerpt] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 7 Jan 82 LD]

FERGANA GAS COMPLEX -- Installation of the new gas complex in Fergana is still in progress. When completed the gas complex will be capable of producing over 8 billion cubic meters of gas annually. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 10 Jan 82 GF]

TURKMEN ECONOMIC GROWTH -- Revenue from industrial production in the Turkmen SSR will increase in 1982 by R46 million, 1.5 percent more than in 1981. Electrical power will increase by 7.6 million kwh, a figure 5.7 percent above that of last year. Gas production is expected to reach 69 billion cubic meters. Mineral fertilizer production is planned to increase by 7.1 percent. Turkmen national income is expected to be 3.6 percent more than last year's. The volume of light industry will increase by 2.1 percent. The republic will also witness an appreciable growth in production of all kinds of consumer goods, especially those for children. Food production will be 22 percent above last year's rate. Houses and apartments willbe built over an area of 1.1 million square meters. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 1 Jan 82 GF]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 4-5 JAN

LD090356 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 4-5 January. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

4 January

Lipetskaya Oblast farmers have completed the preparation of agricultural machinery for sowing. About 60 percent of grain and beet-harvesting combines are also ready. In Kurganskaya Oblast 500,000 tons of seed grain have been prepared. This quantity is quite sufficent for the spring sowing. (0500 GMT)

Altay farms are completing the preparation of seeds for the spring. Grain growers in Kulundiskaya, Rubtsvoskaya and Aleyskaya steppes, the main grain-growing areas of the kray, have ensured the high quality of all seeds. The area sown with the basic varieties of spring wheat will be greater than last year. Varieties such as Omskaya-9, Altayka Veda and Novosibirskaya-67 made a considerable addition to the harvest and yielded grain of excellent quality even in the drought conditions last year. (1300 GMT)

5 January

Part of the Danube-Dnestr irrigation system, covering almost 5,000 hectares, has been handed over to farmers in Odesskaya Oblast. The system is capable of irrigating almost 10,000 hectares. In Odesskaya Oblast, about 180,000 hectares of dry land already have been brought under irrigation. (1400 GMT)

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON PLANTS' SUBSIDIARY FARMS

PM111503 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "A Single Complex: Field and Factory"]

[Text] On the counters of the stores in the cities of Kirovsk and Apatity beyond the Arctic Circle even in winter you can see green onions, bulb onions, carrots and other kitchen garden produce, milk, eggs, chickens and ducks. All this is delivered to the grade system and to the workers' canteens by the Industriya Sovkhoz -- the subsidiary farm of the Apatit association. The Khibinskaya industrial zone receives more than 8,000 tons of milk, 1,000 tons of meat, 17 million eggs and a substantial quantity of potatoes and vegetables from Industriya annually.

The subsidiary farms of the Tatneft production association are annually increasing deliveries of food products for workers' canteens and the oilmen's families. The Neftyanik Sovkhoz alone, for instance, provides 220 quintals of vegetables per hectare annually. In terms of its scale and the main technical and economic indicators this farm holds the leading place in Almetyevskiy Rayon, outstripping many of the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. IZVESTIYA has reported in detail (No 288 for 1981) on the experience of Tataria's oilmen, who have created a mighty, highly productive agricultural complex.

Quite good results have also been achieved by Tyumenskaya Oblast oilmen in supplying the workers and employees with food products. And this is no accident. The USSR Ministry of the Oil Industry devotes unremitting attention to the development of subsidiary farms in its subunits.

There are notable successes in the organization of subsidiary plots at industrial enterprises and associations in Leningradskaya Oblast, the Ukraine and a number of regions of Siberia. Their experience merits detailed study and wide dissemination. This will promote the speediest fulfillment of one of the party's most important instructions -- to ensure reliable supplies of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials for the country. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum, fuller use must be made of local food resources, and also of the potential of subsidiary farms. Everything must be done to support the initiative and enterprise in this matter of rayon and city party and soviet organs, industrial enterprises and associations and kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Practice proves convincingly that subsidiary farms yield tangible benefits where they are properly fostered. If enterprises' and associations' agrarian sections are really -- not just verbally -- important sectors of production, if the necessary conditions are created for the workers on the "farm conveyors," if their successes are valued to the same degree as the achievements of workers in the main production sphere, then as a rule the result more than repays all the trouble taken. Agrarian sections of enterprises and associations can and must become a major source for supplementing food resources. Here the opportunity arises to make better use of food waste, secondary heat and remnants from the main industrial production. A wide sphere of activity is opened up here for economic leaders, local soviets and trade unions.

Something else should also be said. Certain plants, factories and institutions cannot create their own subsidiary farms individually. What is the conclusion here? Practice shows that in such cases it is expedient to organize subsidiary farms on a shared basis. Such experience exists. In Kirovogradskaya Oblast in the Ukraine, for instance, by means of pooling the resources of enterprises, construction sites, organizations and institutions, large, modern hog-fattening complexes are being set up. True, difficulties do arise here. Certain ministries cling to the old view: Each enterprise must have its own subsidiary farm. That makes the pooling of resources difficult, and sometimes impossible. In such matters it is probably necessary to display greater flexibility and take real conditions and potential into account.

Tens of thousands of subsidiary farms have now been created in the country. But many are weak and unprofitable. A number of ministries, including the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, which have adequate potentials for developing their own agricultural subunits, do not, in effect, concern themselves with this important matter. For instance, nearly one-third of the machine builders' plants do not have subsidiary farms. This is often explained in terms of the fact that such subunits are allegedly an unnecessary burden on industry. This ignores the practical experience of many enterprises and associations. Local soviets and trade union committees must make stricter demands on economic leaders as regards the development of agrarian sections.

The barriers which still exist must also be removed from their path. The well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution "On Subsidiary Farms of Enterprises, Organizations and Institutions" makes provision for granting the "agriculture sections" land, machinery, fertilizer, spare parts and so forth on the same basis as kolkhozes and sovkhozes. However, not infrequently local organs of the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture bypass these instructions and leave subsidiary farms until last when allocating the necessary materials and machinery. Certain enterprises, associations and institutions lack their own agricultural specialists. Such collectives need constant, effective help from local agricultural organs.

It sometimes takes a long time to resolve the question of allocating enterprises land from the state land fund. Land is often allocated in places where it is extremely difficult and costly to till the land and tend the sowings. Local soviets are required to establish the strictest control over all these matters.

The elaboration and implementation of the food program is an important task for soviets. Organizational work must be stepped up in creating and developing subsidiary farms and using all resources to increase the output of meat, milk, potatoes, vegetables and other foodstuffs.

ACAD PATON WARNS OF DANGERS IN INTENSIVE FARMING

PM111633 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 1 January in its Morning Edition carries on page 2, under the headline "Imperative of the Time," a 2,400-word article by Acad B.Ye. Paton, president of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences.

Paton begins by noting the increased pressures and responsibilities facing scientists today. The "interval between the emergence of an idea and its embodiment in specific practical action" is decreasing, which makes scientists aware of the applications, "bright or terrible," that their work finds, and the increased might of science heightens "scientists' responsibilities to their contemporaries and fellow citizens." "Every scientist is becoming increasingly keenly aware of these responsibilities as it becomes clearer that mankind does not have unlimited resources at his disposal. Many resources are threatened with total exhaustion. Nowadays we have no right to treat the earth other than with the greatest care." Paton goes on to outline Ukrainian scientists' work to use vegetable waste and improve crop yields, citing this as a "graphic examplce of the vigorous implementation by science of its new social functions." He continues:

"I would also like to touch on the ecological problem as the most vivid example of a global problem that requires the sensible combination of both the interests of the present and possible consequences in the future and that simply cannot be solved without science.

"It is more important than anything -- and obviously more difficult than anything -- to preserve water and air resources on our planet. Until recently this question was not all that acute. But now we have seen for ourselves how cautious we must be in our decisions and actions.

"It has become a self-evident fact that the amount of water in the Dnepr is decreasing as a result of the land reclamation work that has been carried out on the Polesy depression. For the last 6 years scientists have also been recording with alarm other undesirable consequences of the drainage of swamplands in the Polesye; the climate- and water-regulating role of the Polesye marshes has been disrupted because they have lost their water-accumulating properties, a considerable number of small rivers are shoaling and drying up, the water level in lakes and reservoirs is dipping and the hydrobiological and hydrochemical composition of the water is changing.

"Because of the insufficient number of reservoirs and ponds and the draining of the peat bogs, the water table is lower in river headwaters and at the same time higher downstream, which has resulted in the underflooding of large areas of agricultural land.

"The excessive amount of drainage work and the absence of a solution of the various organizational, technical and ecological problems have made it impossible to achieved the planned economic effectiveness in this work. Less than half the total area of drained land in the Ukrainian Polesye is being used and one-third has been set aside for so-called 'natural conversion to meadowland.'

"This is a convincing illustration that the use of the 'drastic remedies' produced by the modern scientific and technical revolution leads to very serious ecological consequences on the regional and even on the global scale. There can be no doubt that the more powerful the factors of production that people use are, the more cautiously they should be used.

"Many people regard agricultural production as safe for the planet -- as ecologically clean. That opinion is profoundly mistaken. Modern agriculture does not shrink from applying huge quantities of mineral fertilizers that are open to the effect of rain and wind, from using a wide range of pesticides that affect not only the flora and microfauna but also animals and man, or from systematic mechanical cultivation of the soil layer, which increases its susceptibility to erosion processes.

"We have no right to continue to passively contemplate these adverse consequences of agricultural activity. They must be eliminated or reduced to a permissible [dopustimyy] minimum through profound study and forecasting. Science must formulate valid recommendations that provide the basis for rigorously thought out and considered action.

"As an illustration of the active role of science in solving ecological problems I would mention the question of pesticide use, which has more than quintupled in our republic in the last 15 years. It is of course necessary to use pesticides in agricultural production. But what should be taken into account is the fact of considerable importance that they are poisons.

And most dangerous poisons. They have been found to affect the mechanism of heredity. This is fraught with consequences that may affect both the present and future generations of people.

"Being profoundly aware of their responsibility to future generations for the preservation of the environment, the scientists of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences have formulated scientific recommendations aimed at practically resolving the tasks formulated in the CPSU Central Committee and Council of Ministers Resolution 'On Additional Measures To Strengthen the Conservation of Nature and To Improve the Utilization of Natural Resources.' Moreover, guided by the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-85 and the Period Through 1990, the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Presidium in conjunction with a number of ministries and departments, has formulated 20 comprehensive plans of research and experimental design work in the sphere of the rational use and conservation of nature in the republic in the 11th 5-Year Plan. These plans are aimed at creating the conditions for the normal functioning of ecosystems in all regions of the republic."

FARM MACHINERY REPAIRS BEHIND SCHEDULE

LD112300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1660 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Data has been released at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture on the progress of the preparation of equipment for the fieldwork season. We have been told that repairs are now being carried out at a fairly high rate. Considerably more tractors, motor vehicles, combine harvesters and tractor-drawn implements have been made ready than at the beginning of last year.

However, in the majority of republics the repair of powerful tractors remians behind schedule. Only in Latvia is such equipment being prepared more or less satisfactorily. In Kazakhstan, for instance, only 7 K-700 tractors out of every 10 can now take part in work. Even fewer have been prepared in Turkmenia.

This year, farms are devoting great attention to preparing harvesting equipment in good time. This work is being successfully carried out in Armenia, Estonia and in the Russian Federation as a whole. But at the same time in Tadzhikistan and Uzbekistan, republics where field work begins earliest of all, less than one-third of the grain-harvesters have been overhauled. The weather has been cold in a number of regions in the country in recent weeks. However, in these conditions many kolkhozes and sovkhozes have not let up in the rate of repair work. At a number of farms where they do not have well-appointed workshops, premises of simplified design with cellophane roofing have been set up for the winter. Such work is being successfully carried out, for example, in Volgogradskaya Oblast.

TEXT OF BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO GEORGIAN FARMERS

PM300941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] To the Georgian CP Central Committee, the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Georgian Council of Ministers, the agricultural workers, scientists and specialists, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers and all working people of the Georgian SSR.

Dear comrades!

It is with great satisfaction that the CPSU Central Committee notes that the Georgian SSR agricultural workers, under this year's complex weather conditions, have grown a good harvest and successfully fulfilled their plans and pledges for the sale of leaf tea, grapes, citrus fruit, grain, vegetables, potatoes and other arable farming products to the state. In ensuring the steady growth of the production of agricultural output and above all subtropical crops, the Georgian working people are making a substantial contribution to the solution of the problem of improving the population's provision with various foodstuffs.

The success of the tea and grape growers and all the republic's arable farmers is the result of consistent intensification and improvement of mountain farming standards and of the persistent introduction of the achievements of science and leading practice, the result of the purposeful organizational and political work of the republic's party, soviet, trade union and agricultural organs.

I cordially congratulate the kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, farm leaders and specialists, the collectives of agricultural, procurement and transport organizations and industrial enterprises and educational establishments, the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers and all Georgian working people on their remarkable labor victory.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses confidence that the communists and all working people of the republic will augment their successes in further intensifying agricultural production and will take vigorous steps to ensure the steady boosting of all sectors of arable farming and stockraising.

I wish you great new successes in implementing the 26th party congress decisions.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

'SNOW HURRICANE' CUTS TRANSPORT, POWER LINKS

LD081120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Correspondent report from Kaliningrad]

[Text] A cyclone with the speed of 25 meters per second, which originated by the shores of Scandinavia, has hurled itself against the towns and villages of the country's western-most oblast. Snow drifts halted traffic on the roads. Airports closed, and difficulties arose in deliveries of food to remote villages as well as deliveries of fodder to stockbreeding farms.

Party and soviet organs took measures for the speedy elimination of the consequences of the snow hurricane. Snow-cleaning machines are working 24 hours. Collectives of enterprises and institutions came out to help clear the snow drifts. Powerful cross-country vehicles are delivering the necessary freight to its destinations. Telephone communications and electricity lines are being restored.

BRIEFS

PRIVATE FARMS -- Nearly 1,000 new private household farms [novi domashni fermy] were created last year in the Starokonstantinovskiy Rayon, Khmelnitskaya Oblast. The rayon cooperative society has taken it upon itself to supply these privately owned farms with young animals and feed. Building materials and tools are supplied on favorable terms for making the farms efficient and for the building and repair of ancillary premises. [Text] [Kiev in Ukrainian to North America 2200 GMT 9 Jan 82 LD]

ARMENIAN RURAL ECONOMY -- Armenian agronomists have satisfactorily fulfilled socialist pledges for 1981. Rural economic production is expected to increase by 11 percent in 1982. Irrigated land will be expanded by 30,000 hectares and 60,000 hectares of fields will be renovated. The total area of vineyards in Armenia in 1982 will be 10,000 hectares. During the next 4 years villagers will be supplied with 8,500 motor vehicles and 495,000 tons of fuel. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 5 Jan 82 GF]

ESTONIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HOLDS MEETING

WA220930 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 25 Nov 81 p 1

[ETA report: "On Long-Range Plans"]

[Text] The Estonian Academy of Sciences held its general meeting in Tallinn on 24 November. K. Rebane, president of the Estonian Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, opened the meeting.

E. Lippmaa, academician of the Estonian Academy of Sciences, presented a report "On the Further Development of Physico-Chemical Biology and Biotechnology of the Academy of Sciences in Light of the 24 July 1981 Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers."

The Institutes of Chemistry, Experimental Biology, Zoology and Botany of the Estonian Academy of Sciences, as well as VUZes of the republic are taking part in resolving the complex problems in the framework of the republic and all-union scientific programs. Significant results have been achieved in research on the structure of plasmas and viruses, the structures of ferments, and engineering genetics, in obtaining especially pure substances and preparations necessary for the national economy, and in medicine. A significant role in this work belongs to the recently created Institute of Chemistry and Biological Physics of the Estonian Academy of Sciences.

The general meeting approved the activity of the institutes of the Estonian Academy of Sciences in the field of physico-chemical biology and biotechnology.

A number of scientists were awarded certificates of professorship and diplomas of doctors of sciences.

A. Aben, head of the department of science and scientific institutions of the Estonian CP Central Committee and V. Dvoryanov, deputy scientific secretary of the Council on Coordination of Scientific Activity of the Academies of Sciences of the Union Republics of the USSR Academy of Sciences took part in the work of the meeting.

OGARKOV, KULIKOV AT GENERAL STAFF PARTY AKTIV

PM050941 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Dec 81 p 3

[Col P. Mochalov report: "Party Aktiv Meeting"]

[Text] A USSR Armed Forces General Staff party aktiv meeting has been held. Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief, Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, delivered a report on the state of and measures to further improve the organizational and political work of party organizations in fulfilling the tasks facing them in the light of the 26th party congress and CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions.

The report and the speeches by Comrades V.M. Shabanov, P.I. Ivashutin, A.I. Osetrov, G.A. Morozov, N.A. Zotov, S.Ye. Reznikov, Y.A. Pavlov and M.N. Tereshchenko comprehensively analyzed the party organizations' political and organizational activity. It was emphasized that under the conditions of imperialism's growing aggressiveness the party aktiv must direct its chief effort toward enhancing in every possible way the vigilance and the combat and mobilization readiness of troops and naval forces, resolving urgent and long-term problems of military building and the development of Soviet military science and improving the control of troops and leading personnel's style of operations.

The participants in the party aktiv expressed a feeling of sincere gratitude to the Communist Party, its Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally for their concern for the armed forces and military cadres. The conferment of the Order of Lenin and the "Gold Star" Hero of the Soviet Union Medal on Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has been received with tremendous enthusiasm in the army and navy, the speakers said.

Participating in the work of the meeting were Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief, Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; and Col Gen M.G. Sobolev, deputy chief, Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

A.G. GORNYY APPOINTED MAIN MILITARY PROSECUTOR

PM061609 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jan 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "In the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Artem Grigoryevich Gornyy main military prosecutor.

MILITARY PROSECUTORS DISCUSS CURRENT TASKS

PM311607 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Dec 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Conference of Military Prosecutors"]

[Text] A conference has taken place consisting of military prosecutors of military districts, groups of forces and fleets, and also a number of garrisons. A report on the tasks of the organs of the Military Prosecutor's Office in the light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum was delivered by Col Gen Justice A. Gornyy, chief military prosecutor.

Taking part in the conference were State Councillor of Justice A. Rekunkov, USSR Prosecutor General; Army General V. Varennikov, first deputy chief USSR Armed Forces General Staff; V. Gladyshev, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; and Col Gen M. Sobolev, deputy chief Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

LENINGRAD DISTRICT COMMANDER ADDRESSES AKTIV

PM291039 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Dec 81 p 2

[Correspondent Col A. Pinchuk report: "Party Aktiv Meeting"]

[Text] Order of Lenin Leningrad Military District -- A district party aktiv meeting has discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and the tasks of party organizations stemming from the plenum resolution and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum.

The keynote speaker, District Commander Col Gen B. Snetkov, and Col Gen Repin, member of the Military Council and chief of the district Political Directorate, Comrades Ye. Smirnov, A. Lezin, V. Natalchenko, V. Pavlov and A. Ryabov and others who spoke at the meeting said that the party's demand -- to work better and with greater initiative and to ensure good organization, businesslike efficiency and discipline in all sectors -- obliges the district's communists and all servicemen to step up the struggle to enhance combat readiness and the quality of field and air training and to strengthen military discipline and law and order. It was emphasized that in the light of the CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions it is necessary persistently to improve the work style of military cadres and to strive to enhance the initiative, activeness, principledness and militancy of all party organizations.

KISELEV ATTENDS BELORUSSIAN AKTIV MEETING

PM210933 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Dec 81 p 3

["Our correspondent" Col V. Zhuravlev report under general heading: "Party Aktiv Meetings"]

[Text] Red Banner Belorussian Military District -- A Party aktiv meeting held here discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and the party organizations' tasks arising from the plenum resolution and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum.

The report by District Commander Army General Ye. Ivanovskiy and the speech by Col Gen A. Debalyuk, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the district, and Comrades P. Ledyayev, A. Ovchinnikov, V. Chechevatov, Yu. Khvostikov and others discussed ways of further improving the quality of combat and political training, developing cadres' initiative and practicality and increasing their responsibility for the sector of work entrusted to them. There was concrete discussion of the place and role of political organs and party organizations in improving combat readiness and field and air training and strengthening military discipline.

Taking part in the meeting of the district party aktiv were T. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, and P. Andamovich, chief of the Belorussian CP Central Committee administrative organs section.

ADM GORSHKOV ADDRESSES UNIT KOMSOMOL MEETING

PM301125 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Dec 81 p 2

[Lt Capt A. Dyakonov report: "Toward New Frontiers"]

[Text] A Komsomol conference has been held in the 'N' unit. The report of officer V. Sergiyenko and the speeches of Lt Ye. Knyazhev, Petty Officer 1st Class M. Kalistratov and others dwelt on the lofty patriotic enthusian with which the Komsomol members and all young servicemen are implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The conference made a profound analysis of the contribution made by the Komsomol organizations to further heightening the unit's combat readiness, strengthening troop discipline and improving military skill. The conference delegates called on all naval seamen to greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and the 19th Lenin Komsomol Congress with new successes in combat training and service.

Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union, S. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the navy and USSR deputy defense minister, addressed the meeting.

JOURNALISTS' SEMINAR HEARS ARMED FORCES CHIEFS

PM301227 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Dec 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Journalists' Conference-Seminar"]

[Text] A conference-seminar of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA permanent correspondents representing the newspaper in military districts, groups of forces, fleets and branches of the armed forces has taken place.

The conference discussed the results of work by permanent correspondents in 1981 and the tasks for the new training year arising from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and the orders and directives of the USSR defense minister and the chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. The journalists exchanged work experience and discussed ways of further improving the quality of the materials published and increasing the effectiveness of newspaper articles.

The participants in the conference-seminar were addressed by Army General V.F. Tolubko, commander in chief, Strategic Missile Forces and USSR deputy defense minister; Col Gen M.D. Popkov, member, Military Council and chief, Ground Forces Political Directorate; Lt Gen Avn L.L. Batekhin, member, Military Council and chief, Air Force Political Directorate; Col Gen Art A.G. Shirnov, deputy commander in chief, Air Defense Forces for Combat Training; Adm G.A. Bondarenko, deputy commander in chief, navy, for combat training; and Col Gen Engr K.H. Vertelov, first deputy chief, construction and billeting of troops at the USSR Defense Ministry. A lecture on the international situation was delivered to the military journalists by Prof M.S. Kapitsa, member of the Foreign Ministry collegium.

Topical questions of ideological and political education work in the army and navy and the task of military journalists were discussed in detail in the speech by Col Gen A.D. Lizichev, deputy chief, Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

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